THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

VOL. LXX., No. 1871. SHANGHAI, JUNE 18, 1903. PRICE, Tls. 12 ℔ AN.

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Vancouver, May 25.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—On the 17th of June, 1903, at Shanghai, Rhoderick McNiell Angus Campbell, aged 49 years.

THOMPSON.—On the 16th of June, 1903, in England, Evelyn, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Leonard Thompson, British and Foreign Bible Society, Shanghai. By Cable.

The "North-China Daily News" is partly set up by the Linotype Composing Machine.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY 18 JUNE, 1903.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

II.

THE speech of Mr. Charles A. Conant at the annual dinner in New York of the A. A. A. deserves a longer notice. We have mentioned that Mr. Conant is a member of the U. S. Commission on International Exchange; he is, according to Mr. Foord, "a gentleman who has graduated from the thorny paths of journalism into the more or less flowery paths of New York finance;" and who won his spurs as the author of the "one sensible and businesslike plan" for the reform of the Philippine currency, which was adopted by Congress. The subject of Mr. Conant's speech was "The Stability of International Exchange," and, after mentioning the serious disturbance to trade caused by the fall in silver which began about 1867, he said that bimetallism was not a practical solution, whatever its academic merit might be. It was British India that found the solution, and the British Indian scheme was adopted for the Philippines, and Mexico is proposing to follow suit. Mr. Conant went on to explain the object of his mission:—

It is for the purpose of studying this world problem of international exchange that a commission has been designated by our Government to confer with other governments, especially those interested in the trade of the Orient. That the subject is a great one, and that its solution is hedged with many difficulties the members of that commission are profoundly conscious. If, however, a solution can be found which will bring about substantial parity of exchange between the gold standard manufacturing nations of the West and the silver-using nations, we believe that a greater benefit from an economic standpoint will be conferred upon the world, almost by a stroke of the pen, than by any other single measure which can be achieved at such small cost and with so little conflict with existing interests. The effort to secure some degree of agreement upon such a policy is, in our opinion, well worth making.

Mexico and China, Mr. Conant said, had asked the United States to take up this subject with them. China, acting under the enlightened advice of Mr. Wu Ting-fang,

seems to appreciate as keenly as the commercial nations of the West the almost immeasurable benefits of creating a national currency based upon the gold standard. These benefits would be manifold. The mere adoption of a uniform system, even if it were based on the silver standard, would do much to throw open the interior of China to the trade of her own merchants and the introduction of foreign goods and capital. The adoption of a fixed gold exchange would do even more to break down barriers to trade and pave the way for that great inflow of the savings of the manufacturing nations which affords the promise and the means of the development of the poorer countries in the generation to come.

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Mr. Conant's idea is that the new system must be gradually introduced in China, spreading slowly from province to province, an exchange fund being built up, if required, only in proportion to the extension of the new system. All signs showed that the time was ripe for this important step. The Straits Settlements, Siam, and French Indo-China are undertaking it. "In Shanghai and Hongkong English bankers and students are beginning to formulate plans for bringing China to a stable currency, and the recent treaty with Great Britain specifically provides that China shall adopt a uniform monetary system and make its coins legal tender throughout the Empire." From Mr. Conant's concluding remarks we gather that the object of his mission is not to endeavour to fix a definite value for silver in terms of gold generally, but to persuade the various Far Eastern governments to adopt a uniform value for silver when they reform their currencies. His concluding words were: "Difficult as are many of the elements in the problem, and delicate as are the relations of the various Powers towards each other in reference to China, we believe that the time has come to attempt a definite solution. In setting out upon this mission, we appreciate the fact that we shall meet formidable obstacles, of a nature both political and economic; but we believe that we have entered upon a policy which will in time, and perhaps very soon, result in great benefit to the trade of the world."

There are one or two points worth noting in Mr. W. S. Harvey's speech on "The Commerce of the Pacific," which he said he should prefer to transpose into "The Pacific Commerce of the United States." He was rightly anxious that Americans should discontinue speaking of "Heathen Chinese," and the Chinese cease the cry of "Foreign Devils." "In the past few years," he said, "Great Britain felt that she had the commerce of the world and that it could not be taken away from her. Do not let us deceive ourselves in that way, gentlemen, and fall into a sense of false security, when we have been the means of arousing the other nations of the world, so that Germany and Great Britain have taken on new impulses in commercial life and in manufacturing through the stimulus that American enterprise and American genius have given them, and which is now making them sharper competitors for the markets of the world than they have ever been before." Mr. Harvey lavished praise on the Chinese for their reverence for their parents, which had earned them the blessing promised in the fifth commandment. He spoke of the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States as a great step in the civilisation of the world, and he attacked very forcibly the too prevalent idea that the trade of one nation is benefited by the decay of the trade of a sister nation. "The United States," he said, "will not be permanently benifited by increasing its trade at the expense of any other nation. It is neither broad-minded nor large-hearted nor far-sighted for us to try to build up our trade and make money by tearing any other nation down or depriving any other nation of wealth. It is to our interest that we as individuals, as merchants and traders, see to it that our customers, the men who buy goods from us, are kept sound and in a position to continue to make money. So long as they are in that position then they can buy still more goods from us." It is astonishing how ignorant statesmen, merchants, and journalists are apt to be of the simplest truths of political economy. It may be noted that Mr. Harvey complained that American export trade was handicapped by the scarcity of American shipping, on which Mr. Foord pointed out that there was some mistake in this, the superabundance of tonnage being such that the rate on merchandise from New York to Shanghai was only $3.75 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The "Journal" reprints the article "'Peking' or 'Pekin,'" which we have reprinted ourselves, and also reprints the able memorandum by Mr. F. Anderson on Chinese Currency which appeared originally in our columns.

Summary of News.

The Canadian Pacific mail of the 25th of May arrived here on Saturday, the 13th instant, per R. M. S. Empress of India.

The French mail of the 16th of May arrived here yesterday by the M. M. S. Ernest Simons.

The German mail of the 12th of May arrived here to-day by the N.-D. L. S. Preussen.

A mail leaves on Saturday for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Room.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Peking, 11th June.

The Russian Minister Mr. Lessar called on Prince Ching at his private residence yesterday, and formally opened negotiation on the Manchurian question.

Prince Ching has denied himself to all the other Ministers during his sick leave, but Mr. Pokotiloff of the Russo-Chinese Bank was allowed to have several interviews with him and secretly negotiated with him prior to returning to Russia.—*Our correspondent.*

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

London via Bombay, 11th June.

The Figuigites have tendered their absolute submission to the French.—*Reuter.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLLVEREIN.

London via Bombay, 11th June.

It is explained that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were only absent from the less important part of the debate.

Sir Edward Grey (Liberal, Berwick) said that the situation was intolerable. The Government, having raised the issue, were not entitled to hang it up.

The debate continues.—*Reuter.*

London, 11th June.

The "Morning Post" frankly confesses the very great difficulties the Government is contending with, in attempting to administer the country without reference to the fiscal question whereon Ministers are divided.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 11th June.

Mr. Chaplin's amendment, condemning the removal of the Tax on Corn, was rejected by 424 votes to 28.

All the Liberals and Nationalists supported the Government, but there were some Unionist abstentions.

Mr. Balfour denied that the Government had broken any pledge by repealing the Tax on Corn.

He denied that it was his duty to express an opinion on certain great fiscal, colonial, and international problems recently raised. The subject must first be thoroughly examined. He should be ill performing his duty if he expressed settled convictions where none existed.

What was wanted of the Government was common action and responsibility. No one wanted uniformity of speech, or absolute uniformity of opinion.

While he did not share the view that the present fiscal system must remain in force for all time, he did not believe we should ever revert to the tariffs of 1842.—*Reuter.*

London, 16th June.

Mr. Chamberlain says in a letter that the fear that we shall lose our foreign trade by keeping our hands

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free to bargain with foreign nations is absurd. The foreign trade of Germany and the United States has increased much more quickly than ours despite Protection, while the cost of living in the United States leaves a much larger margin to the workman.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 16th June.

Lord Goschen raised a discussion in the House of Lords on Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

He dwelt on the danger of tying our hands by agreements with the colonies involving a tax on food. Mr, Chamberlain's retaliatory policy would land us in Protection with all its dangers.

Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, Lord Goschen said, was a gamble with the food of the people.—*Reuter.*

THE BOILER ACCIDENT AT GIBRALTAR.

London, 11th June.

Three of the men injured in the accident on H. M. S. Good Hope have since died.—*Exclusive service.*

THE FIRE IN PEKING.

Peking, 12th June.

In the fire at the Board of Revenue where sycee to the amount of about Tls. 4,000,000 is kept, the actual loss was not serious, only a part of the buildings in front having been burnt down.—*Our correspondent.*

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT PEKING.

Peking, 12th June.

The result of the installation of wireless telegraphy on the Marconi system between the Italian Legation at Peking and the Italian cruisers at Taku is quite satisfactory.—*Our correspondent.*

THE NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY.

Peking, 12th June.

The Nanking-Shanghai Railway agreement received the imperial sanction yesterday.—*Our correspondent.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 12th June.

General Kuropatkin, Russian Minister for War, arrived here this morning and proceeded to the Shiba Detached Palace as the Emperor's guest.—*Special telegram.*

Later.

The Japanese papers heartily welcome him, but the leading journal, the "Jiji," reminds him that Japan is a constitutional country where the Government must conform to the popular will, which was inclined toward an alliance with England long prior to that alliance being actually concluded, and which is now quite fixed as regards the Manchurian and Corean questions; whereas Russia's temporary occupation of Manchuria, being independent of the wish of the Russian nation, is easily terminable by the volition of Russia's statesmen.—*Special telegram.*

SANGUINARY REVOLUTION IN SERVIA.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

London via Bombay, 12th June.

The King and Queen of Servia, the Queen's brother and two sisters, the King's aide-de-camp, one General, the Premier, two Ministers, and twelve of the Palace Guards were shot dead in Belgrade Palace at midnight by the troops who are now surrounding the Palace.

A proclamation has appeared, signed by a long list of new Ministers, mentioning tersely the shooting of the King and Queen, and convening the National Assembly for the 15th instant.

The crime has horrified Europe and will, it is feared, inflame the whole East.—*Reuter.*

London, 12th June.

The accounts of the tragedy at Belgrade are still conflicting.

It is stated that Their Majesties perished locked in each other's arms. The Queen was killed with the stroke of an axe, and the King was shot.

Belgrade is now quiet. There were rejoicings and illuminations on Thursday evening, the mob acclaiming King Karageorgeovitch.—*Exclusive service.*

Later.

A semi-official statement has been published in Vienna to the effect that the establishment of the Karageorgeovitch dynasty is regarded as the best solution as far as the peace of the country is concerned.

The policy of Austro-Hungary, the statement declares, is absolutely neutral in Servian affairs, and Austro-Hungary would only intervene if Austrian interests were menaced.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 12th June.

The Servian army has proclaimed the pretender Peter Karageorgeovitch King of Servia. The pretender is at present at Geneva, and professes astonishment at the events in Belgrade,

The official statement published at Belgrade says that besides their Majesties the King and Queen, two of the Queen's brothers, the Premier, the Minister of War, and four officers were assassinated, and the Minister of the Interior and one General severely wounded.

The National Convention meets on the 10th of June and elects a King, but the election is subject to recognition by Russia and Austria. —*Reuter.*

Later.

The British Press is horrified, and exhorts the Powers not to recognise as King Alexander's successor a man who is unable to prove his innocence of complicity in the murders.—*Reuter.*

13th June.

King Alexander and Queen Draga were buried without any ceremony last night in the family vault of the Obrenovitches.

The Powers are evidently resolved to acquiesce in the situation, especially in view of the attitude of the Servians, who loudly abuse the late régime, especially execrating Queen Draga.—*Reuter.*

London, 13th June.

It is noteworthy that Peter Karageorgeovitch's son, a boy of sixteen, has been educated at the Russian Court as if he were the Czar's own child, and it is suggested that he may succeed to the Throne when he attains his majority.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 14th June.

Peter Karageorgeovitch, being interviewed at Geneva, deplored the bloodshed at Belgrade and the share the army took in it. He himself, he said, was ignorant of the whole plot. —*Reuter.*

15th June.

Servia is quiet.

All prisoners charged with political or Press offences have been released.

After the election of the King on Monday, the Skupshtina adjourns pending his arrival, when he will form a new Ministry.—*Reuter.*

London, 15th June.

Very conflicting accounts are published of the tragedy at Belgrade. They generally corroborate the original reports, and merely add painful details, showing the hatred with which Queen Draga was regarded.

It seems certain that the plot culminated because a wholly subservient Skupshtina was elected for the supposed purpose of nominating Queen Draga's brother as heir apparent to the throne.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 16th June.

Peter Karageorgeovitch has been unanimously elected King of Servia. —*Reuter.*

Later.

Peter Karageorgeovitch has accepted his election to the throne of Servia.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said that the continuance of diplomatic relations with the Servians who were concerned in the assassinations was under consideration.—*Reuter.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE BUDGET.

London, via Bombay, 13th June.

The Finance Bill has passed its second reading without a division.—*Reuter.*

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STRIKE AND RIOT IN OSAKA.

Kobe, 12th June.

Owing to the establishment of a river steamer service in Osaka which interfered with their business, there has been a strike of jinricshamen there. The streets are deserted, only private vehicles running.

A mass meeting of jinricshamen in the Y. M. C. A. Hall this morning was dispersed by the police. Three hundred of the men marched to the south district, and attempted to wreck the steamers. They had a free fight with the police, and two hundred of them were arrested.—*Our own correspondent.*

REINFORCING THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Hongkong, 13th June.

The Russian battleship Pobieda (Victory), 12,674 tons displacement, 14,500 ind. horse-power, 60 guns, 18 knots' speed, built at St. Petersburg in 1900, has arrived at Hongkong from Sabang and Pulo Way.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

London vid Bombay, 13th June

King Edward's visit to Ireland will include three or four days in the West, in order that he may see as much as possible of the conditions of life there.—*Reuter.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOMALILAND.

London vid Bombay, 14th June.

A camel corps, consisting of two British officers, 1,320 camels, and 500 drivers, is to leave the Punjab shortly for Somaliland.—*Reuter.*

15th June.

The War Office has received a dispatch from Bohotle, announcing that the Mullah has cut the telegraphs and executed a flank march, with the view of raiding the communications between Bohotle and Berbera.

All the posts are being strengthened.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Aden reports that the Mullah has cut up a convoy between Garrero and Bohotle.

According to native rumours, Colonel Cobbe is surrounded at Galadi, and General Manning is unable to move to his assistance.—*Reuter.*

London, 16th June.

Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for War, stated in the House of Commons that General Manning was ordered six weeks ago to concentrate on Bohotle. and he is believed to be doing so.—*Exclusive service.*

A CONFIRMATION.

London vid Bombay, 14th June.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned. —*Reuter,*

TRANSFERRING THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Peking, 15th June.

The Chinese Emperor informed the Diplomatic Body yesterday that the negotiations concerning the Commercial Treaties are to be transferred to Peking and at the same time Lü Hai-huan, Wu Ting-fang, and Shêng Hsüan-huai had been ordered to go up to Peking at once. In the meantime Chang Chih-tung is to be retained in the capital as Associate High Commissioner, in conjunction with Yuan Shih-kai.—*Our Correspondent.*

HONOURS FOR THE BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

London viâ Bombay, 15th June.

Sir Ernest Satow has been received in audience by the King.

Cambridge has conferred on Sir Ernest the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).—*Reuter.*

ANOTHER DELUGE.

London viâ Bombay, 16th June.

There has been unceasing rain for fifty-five hours in London and the South of England, and it is still falling.

Large tracts of country are submerged, houses and streets are flooded, the railway traffic is disorganised, and the hay crop is ruined.

Snow is falling in the Highlands. —*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 14th June.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to Hsi Liang, Viceroy-designate of Szechuan, Ying Lin, expectant Taotai, and P'o Tze-tung, Provincial Judge of Anhui.—*Special telegram.*

15th June.

Their Majesties Granted audience yesterday to Hsi Liang, Viceroy-designate of Szechuan, Chang Chên-hsün, Ex-Consul-General at Singapore, and the Taotai Liang Tun-yen, a returned student from the U. S.—*Special telegram.*

16th June.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to Chang Tsêng-yang Governor-designate of Shansi, and to the Literary Chancellor, Lu Chung-ch'i.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 10th June.

The report of a Cabinet crisis in England is unfounded.

The French action against Figuig has been brought to an end for the time being.

Laffan's Bureau reports that Canada has again increased her duties on iron. But so far nothing is known about this in local official circles.

11th June.

A military conspiracy has broken out in Belgrade. The conspirators forced, with the assistance of the troops, the entrance of the Konak, where the King's bodyguard offered only very little resistance. The conspirators found King Alexander and Queen Draga without clothes in their beds. The King seeing that he was surprised shot himself, whereupon the Queen followed his example. A number of aides-de-camp, the President of the Cabinet, Mr. Velimirovitch, the Minister of War, General Pavlovitch, and the brothers, sisters, and relatives of the Queen were murdered, and the other Ministers arrested. Then the old pretender Peter Karageorgeovitch was proclaimed King. He published at once a proclamation, thereby re-establishing the constitution and calling back the dissolved Parliament. A new Cabinet was formed. The population is very quiet and receives the new Cabinet in a sympathetic way. The European Exchanges are not alarmed by these events.

Later.

The cause of the outbreak in Belgrade was the proposed return of the half-brother of Queen Draga, named Lutzonewitz, whom the King intended to nominate Heir-Apparent.

The old Pretender feared that the Skupstchina would agree to this. Hence he made his coup, killing the King and Queen and many of their followers, and proclaiming himself King.

The populace take the change very joyfully. The streets of Belgrade were gaily decorated all day to-day, and there was much rejoicing at the fall of the old régime.

12th June.

The European diplomacy is entirely disaffected by the Belgrade events, and it is in no way expected that the Powers will interfere. Austria is favouring the succession of Peter Karageorgeovitch to the throne. It seems that Russia will also accept him, but she has not yet made any official statement in this regard. Germany is absolutely neutral. The English Press protests vehemently against Peter being acknowledged. However, as there is no revenge-party left in Servia, it is generally believed that order will be secured under the reign of Peter Karageorgeovitch. The latter now awaits the vote of the Skupshtina.

The Italian cabinet has resigned. Mr. Zanardelli has been again asked to form a new cabinet.

Later.

The Emperor of Austria, while driving out at Vienna was threatened by an apparently demented individual with a dagger. The assailant was arrested.

15th June.

In Servia everything is absolutely quiet.

Peter Karageorgeovitch was unanimously elected King by both the Senate and the Skupshtina.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA

Peking, 12th June.

The Chief of the American Squadron, Rear-Admiral Evans, has arrived here with his family and his staff. Minister Conger will give a dinner in his honour to-morrow, while on Monday the German Minister, Baron Mumm, has invited him for dinner. In the first days of next week Admiral Evans will be received with full ceremonies at the Summer Palace.

Viceroy Chang-Chih-tung called today on the German Minister and had a conference of several hours.

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The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald."—

London, 5th June

The ex-Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., is seriously ill.

The Figuig Expedition includes five thousand infantry and fifteen guns, and the total force is concentrating at Ainsefra.

7th June.

An Agent of a Japanese Syndicate is now in Johannesburg negotiating for the introduction of a hundred thousand Japanese labourers into the Transvaal mines.

Lord Milner acquiesces in the employment in South Africa of a superior class of voluntary Asiatic labourers.

The New Brunswick forest fires continue. The town of Hopewell has been burned down.

President Loubet visits London on July 6th. King Victor Emanuel is coming in November.

The United States Government officially confirm the expectation of an unsatisfactory yield of the coming cotton crop, notwithstanding an increased acreage under cultivation. The decrease is attributed to deterioration of seed.

The New Zealand Government supports Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in favour of a new fiscal policy based upon the principle of charging differential rate of duty upon imports from foreign countries.

Peking, 7th June.

Viceroy Chang was received in audience by Her Majesty the Dowager Empress on the 4th inst. It is reported that he laid a representation before Her Majesty on the present political situation. He urged that reliance should be placed upon Great Britain and Japan, and that the Russian demands relating to Manchuria should be rejected. Her Majesty was reluctant to accept the representation. It is further reported that some officials, who accompanied Prince Tsai on his trip to Japan, have given out that Japan has no intention of fighting Russia. The result is that even Prince Ching is now inclined to doubt whether Japan will really render assistance to China.—Asahi.

Seoul, 8th June.

Until recently there were about 600 Russian troops stationed at Ho-o Chen; but the number has now suddenly been increased to 800. The force has eight guns.

The Captain of the Tairen Maru states that the Russian soldiers at Newchwang and Moukden are being withdrawn Some artillerymen and gendarmes are stationed in these districts to guard the railways.

It is understood that the Russian Minister to Seoul prefers to settle the affair at Ryong-an by a direct representation to His Majesty. He is anxious to avoid an exchange of notes with the Foreign Department. The Russian Minister is now seeking an audience with the Emperor.

The Russians at Ryong-an have stopped work on the laying out of a site for barracks. This suspension of work is merely to suit the convenience of the Rnssians themselves. It is not a result of the Corean protest.

The Corean Government replied to the Japanese Minister yesterday, with regard to the payment for the warship recently bought. They say they are prepared to pay the first instalment, but they demand an explanation of the impudent letter sent by the Japanese Company to the Government. They insist that the writers merit punishment.—"Mainichi."

The following are from the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Canton, 10th June.

The European concession at Shameen, Canton, which has been kept scrupulously clean, and which so far has enjoyed complete immunity from plague, records the first case in the person of Mr. Pasquet, Jr., of the firm of Messrs. F. Pasquet & Co., silk merchants and commission agents.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamer Toonan has arrived with over nine hundred troops for Viceroy Tsên, who is reported to be hurrying down from the North in order to conduct operations to quell the disturbances in the Province of Kwangsi. The troops are sent down from Hankow.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1903.

	Fahr. Thermometer. Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches
June 11	70°.0	78°.2	0.15
,, 12	69°.0	84°.6	...
,, 13	67°.2	85°.0	.....
,, 14	68°.0	89°.9	.....
,, 15	67°.7	78°.4	0.13
,, 16	66°.8	77°.3	0.03
,, 17	68°.8	82°.1	.....

1902.

	Fahr. Thermometer. Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches.
June 11	70°.1	87°.0	.....
,, 12	72°.8	87°.8	.....
,, 13	73°.4	97°.0	.....
,, 14	77°.5	86°.6	1.38
,, 15	68°.8	81°.6	.....
,, 16	70°.1	76°.8	0.01
,, 17	71°.4	83°.0	0.04

WE understand that, as was to be expected, there is very little disposition among the foreign Commissioners to acquiesce in the transfer of the Treaty Revision negotiations to Peking.

THE general regret at the death of Arthur Jamieson will be very deep. A Shanghai boy, born and bred, he was very much liked by all who knew him. He was engaged in the Shanghai Rowing Club's Regatta only ten days ago, coxing the British Eight to victory, where he appears to have caught a cold, which settled on his lungs. He was, however, much better yesterday morning, and the end was quite sudden and unexpected. One brother has never left England, another and one sister are in Tientsin, one sister is here, and one has just gone home, and all who know them will sympathise with them strongly in their loss by the premature death of a young brother so gifted and so full of promise.

NEWS has been received of the death in his native country, Sweden, in his 78th year, of Mr. Nils Möller, for some decades a very prominent figure in shipping circles in Shanghai. A man of strong passions, a vigorous mind, and great common sense mixed with obstinacy, he built up a fine shipping business here, and he seemed still a hale and strong man when the family troubles, which probably hastened his end, brought him back to Shanghai recently. He spoke occasionally at Ratepayers' Meetings here, always forcibly and generally to the point. He has left nine children, the majority of whom are in Shanghai, some of them carrying on the business founded by their father.

As it is the pleasure of the Russian postmaster here to close the mail by the Trans-Siberian at least twenty-four hours before the steamer sails, those sending letters have in many cases taken advantage of the courtesy of the Chinese Eastern Railway's office here, and thus sent their letters duly stamped on board the steamer. These letters, we learn, have been taken ashore at Dalny and sent back to Shanghai by the postmaster there to be restamped. We are glad to learn that the Chinese Eastern Railway's office here has now taken measures to prevent a recurrence of this outrage.

NEWS has been received that the American chartered transport Samshui, reported lost in a hurricane in the Philippines, has arrived safely at Manila. The steamers reported lost were only small coasters.

THE many friends of Mr. McDowell, whose name has constantly been before the Shanghai public for daring and valuable service to the community in his position as a detective sergeant, will be pleased to hear that he has been made an Inspector of Police. We hope he will long enjoy the fruits of his deserved promotion.

AMONG the recent departures homeward was Mr. H. C. Brushfield, a very much regarded member of the local Bar. It was a grief to him that ill-health and the pressure of affairs prevented his calling to say good-bye to his friends before he left. That he will return before long in thoroughly renewed health and spirits is everybody's hope.

SHORTLY after 10 p.m. on Monday, a fire broke out in some native huts in the Yangtsepoo district, situated in the country opposite the Waterworks and about half-a-mile from the road. As the fire was outside the Settlement, the Brigade was not called out. Three huts were destroyed, and it is supposed that two people were burnt to death.

A CASE which is now attracting the attention of the Municipal police has an element of mystery about it which will in all probability be difficult of solution. On Sunday night an Italian was in the company of a Soochow woman of bad character in a room on the second storey of a building in Szechuen Road, near Nanking Road, and, according to Chinese reports there was a quarrel between the two which ended in the woman apparently falling out of the window. The man, however, states that he went to sleep, and did not know what had happened until the morning. The distance from the window to the ground is about fifteen feet, and when picked up the woman was quite dead. Her body was taken into an adjacent alleyway, where it remained until a native official had held an nquest soon after noon.

AMONG the passengers who left this port on Sunday by the Mongolia to proceed homeward by the Trans-Siberian Railway was Mr. J. S. Fearon, head of the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., and Agent of the International Banking Corporation. We understand that Mr. Fearon has gone provided with a British passport.

SUNDAY was children's day at the Union Church, where special anniversary services in connection with the Sunday School were held and were largely attended. The Rev. W. Nelson Bitton preached in the morning and in the evening, the Pastor (Rev. C. S. Darwent) was in his usual place and gave an address to young people. A scholars' service, to which parents and friends were invited was addressed in the afternoon by Mr. Edward S. Little.

DR. GILBERT REID gave his 28th lecture in mandarin to Chinese on Thursday at the Polytechnic Institute The subject was a comparison of the political systems of Italy and Greece.

ON Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock the Lowrie Memorial Chapel, Peking Road, was filled with a large audience of Chinese Christians who had accepted an invitation to be present at the "George Müller" meeting to be held there. The object was to enable the Chinese to become acquainted with the life and work of the late George Müller, so well known as the founder of the Ashley Down Orphanages near Bristol. The different events in connection with his

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long and useful career were briefly referred to by various speakers. The meeting was made the more enjoyable by the excellent singing of the scholars, boys and girls, of some of the Shanghai Mission Schools. It is worthy of note that the story of the founding of the orphanages which may be said to have been George Müller's principal work in life, was very graphically told by Miss Tsao, a young Chinese lady.

A very large company was present at Trinity Cathedral on Friday evening to hear Mr. F. L. Crompton's organ recital. The orchestra was composed of the following:—Mr. F. P. Pratt, principal violin, Miss Buchanan, Mr. B. M. Barry, Mr. E. Bull, Mr. E. C. Jansen, Mr. R. Lundt, Mr. J. Valentine, and members of the Town Band orchestra. There were six items on the programme, all of which were excellently rendered, the Andante from the Violin Concerto by Mendelssohn specially deserving a word of praise. Mr. F. P. Pratt's execution on the violin was very fine, while the accompaniment by strings and organ left nothing to be desired. The most enjoyable item, however, was undoubtedly the concluding one, Sir Arthur Sullivan's Te Deum in E flat for chorus, strings, brass instruments, drums, and organ. Mr. F. L. Crompton acted as conductor and Mr. G. F. Lanning presided at the organ. Needless to say that the whole rendering was excellently done, and gave great pleasure to those who were present. A word of commendation must be given to the Cathedral choir for its excellent singing. The Benediction, followed by Stainer's Sevenfold Amen, brought the recital to a close.

After the recent spell of rain here, we can sympathise with the American poet who wrote the following lines:—

Well! Well! How is you Mistah Sun!
I thought dat you was loafin' 'cause you
s'posed yoh work was done;
We was feelin' mighty lonesome, 'cause
we all had understood
Dat you'd clean got tired o' business an'
had gone away foh good.

We s'picioned, when we looked upon dat
dark an' gloomy sky
Dat you done put up de shutters an' had
bid de world good-by:
We don't know whah you's been to, nor
what you's gone an' done,
But I tells you what it is, you's mighty
welcome, Mistah Sun.

The Siberian route for the homeward mails has now received the imprimatur of the Banks, who have decided that Friday is to be the weekly mail-day in future, and who will no longer dispatch the mails for Europe by sea.

At the French Consular Court on Thursday morning, before M. Ratard, Consul-General, a man named Roulin, of the M.M.S. Océanien, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and being in possession of a loaded revolver in Broadway on the 9th instant.—He was fined 5 francs for a breach of Municipal Regulation No. 37.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning, before Mr. Sun (Magistrate) and Mr. B. Giles (British Assessor), a native woman was charged with forging a Municipal riesha stamp and stamping a riesha with same, with intent to defraud the Municipal Council. The prisoner, who was the owner of 32 rieshas, was fined $250.—A native was charged with breaking into and entering godown No. 172, Sinza Kah, and stealing therefrom 28 bags, valued at $5.60. Inspector Mackintosh said that the prisoner entered the godown on Sunday afternoon by breaking a window, and remained there all night, leaving in the morning, when the doors were opened. The prisoner was sentenced to 200 blows and 3 months' imprisonment.—

The Presbyterian Mission Press, No. 18, Peking Road, is moving its printing plant to the large and commodious quarters just erected near the Rifle Range. The offices and book rooms will not be changed. This is one of the oldest establishments in Shanghai, having been started in 1844, and it now has a better prospect for usefulness than ever before.

Mr. George McBain, General Agent, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld. has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij Amsterdam, dated 13th inst. viz:—

"Sold 575 bales at Glds. 1.11."

Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. ask us to state that the announcement made in the native papers in regard to a loan of Tls. 300,000, half in money and half in arms, to be advanced by them to Governor Wang of Kuangsi to suppress the rebels in that province, is an entire fabrication as far as the demand for mining rights is concerned.

The silk which left here per Empress of Japan on the 16th ult. arrived in New York on Friday, the 12th inst.

The following telegraphic information, dated 16th inst., has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	67,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	180,000
	Cases.
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	64,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	130,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date	37,400

The Manila "Sunday Sun" announces that the Philippine currency "will be turned loose upon the unsuspecting public on July 1st."

Anyone who reads Mr. Herbert Vivian's article in the Spring number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" on the Servian Court will find it difficult to believe the reported callousness of the population of Belgrade.

H. M. ships Thetis, Mutine, Vestal, and Rosario were at anchor off Wuhu on the 9th instant, and the Italian cruiser Calabria was at Chinkiang the same day.

H. M. S. Espiegle left on Friday for Hongkong, and was relieved at the British naval buoy by H. M. S. Algerine. The Espiegle goes first to Amoy, then to Mirs Bay for target practice, and then to Hongkong to be overhauled.

H. M. gun-boat Tweed left Shanghai on Friday.

The French gunboat Décidée arrived here on Thursday.

H. M. ships Alacrity and Rambler arrived here on Monday and on Sunday respectively.

The French gun-boat Surprise arrived at Woosung on Friday.

The German gunboats Tiger and Iltis left Shanghai on Friday.

The Italian cruiser Lombardia and the U. S. monitor Monterey left Shanghai on Thursday.

The Italian cruiser Calabria arrived here on Friday from Hankow.

The Japanese cruiser Miyako left Shanghai on Friday.

The N. P. S. Tacoma left Yokohama on Saturday for Kobe and Shanghai.

The P. M. S. Siberia arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 12th instant and may be expected to reach Woosung on Friday, the 19th idem.

The P. & O. S. Ballaarat, with the London mail of the 22nd ult., left Singapore for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th instant.

The R.M.S. Tartar left Vancouver on Tuesday morning, 9th inst., and may be expected to reach Yokohama on Thursday, the 25th idem.

The R. M. S. Empress of India arrived at Hongkong at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

The R. M. S. Empress of China left Yokohama on Friday afternoon the 12th inst. for Vancouver.

The German mail of the 12th ult. per Preussen arrived at 2 a.m. to-day, and the passengers were brought up to the Bund at 11 a.m.

The German mail which left here by the Norddeutscher Lloyd str. Bayern on the 9th ult., arrived at Genoa on the 10th inst. at 5 a.m.

Under "Latest News," Friday's "Echo de Chine" confirms the report that 600 shells were directed at the Ksours at Figuig, principally on Zenaga. Subsequently the troops withdrew to Beni Ounif, to wait for the Figuigites to come to terms. It is said that 300 Zenagites were killed and a large number wounded. Zenaga is annihilated. Emissaries came from Figuig to Beni Ounif, offering to submit. General O'Connor refused to receive them; he will consent to treat with no-one but Djemmaao.—There is discord in the British Cabinet on the questions of Protection and Free Trade.

Saturday's Echo de Chine says that in Morocco, Djemmaas and Figuig have made complete submission; the terms of peace will be shortly arranged.—The new Servian Prime Minister is M. Avakemnovitch.

Under "Latest News," this morning's "Echo de Chine" says that M. Rouvier, French Minister of Finance, has introduced in the Chamber an Income Tax Bill.

We have received from the Health Department of the Municipal Council a reprint, in boards, of Dr. Stanley's Annual Report and the vital statistics of the Settlement for 1902. The report was noticed at length in our columns at the time of original publication in the Municipal Year Book.

We have received from the Messageries Maritimes a very handsome number of "La Dépêche Coloniale," entirely devoted to a history of this well-known company. The photographs of the company's steamers, inside and outside, and of the ports they serve, etc., are admirably reproduced, and the text itself is full of interest to travellers to and from the Far East.

We have received the eleventh report of "The Mission among the Higher Classes in China," or as it is more commonly called "The International Institute." The principal contents are the report of the recent meeting at the Municipal Council hall, and the statement read thereat by Dr. Gilbert Reid and published by us at the time. There are also particulars of the constitution of the proposed Institute, a financial statement showing Tls. 15,946.48 in hand on the Building Fund and some letters from prominent supporters of the scheme.

We learn from the "Chefoo Express" of the 6th inst. that the recent concert at Rusholme produced a net sum of $215 for the Deaf and Dumb School.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 8th inst.—Four million taels have already been raised for the Empress Dowager's birthday celebrations.—A Hall for the reception of Foreign Ministers, etc., is being built outside the Forbidden City.

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THE "China Times" says that General and Mrs. O'Moore Creagh leave for England on the 26th inst. The General goes on three months' privilege leave.

THE "China Times," of the 12th inst. has a very interesting account of a night skirmish by the Tientsin Volunteers under Col. Wynne, on the 10th, in which the Volunteers completely circumvented a company of Punjab Infantry, who were supposed to be defending the Settlement. The defenders were holding a line which the Volunteers had to attack. Col. Wynne sent his mounted infantry to make a feint against one end of the line and the whole of the defending force rushed to oppose, on which the volunteer infantry quietly penetrated the line of defence at the other end, meeting no resistance whatever.—The same paper has a long account of the distribution by Consul-General Hopkins on the 11th, of the medals with clasp for the Relief of Peking, granted by the King to the members of the Tientsin Volunteer Corps who took part in the defence of the foreign Concessions in 1900. Mr Hopkins made an excellent speech in distributing the medals, regretting that he had been unable to secure them for the non-British members of the force, and mentioning that the British Municipal Council had decided to bear the cost of a miniature medal and clasp for each member of the corps.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 10th, Kobe the 10th, and Nagasaki 11th inst.—Marquis Ikeda, the former lord of the Okayama clan, died at Tokio on the 5th, in his 68th year.—Rear-Admiral Uemura and 70 men have been sent to float the gunboat Soko.—The N.Y.K. is preparing to open a branch office at Dalny.—Three hundred houses, including a post office, village office, school, and temple, have been burned down in a suburb of Tokio through the sparks from an engine.—Mr. C. D. Moss, whose death has been already reported, was passing through Japan in 1872, and determined to stay, being then on his way home from New Zealand. He bought a half-share in the "Japan Gazette," and managed the paper for four years, then he was Clerk of the Works in the British Admiralty Department at Yokohama, and then over 20 years Chief Clerk in H.M.'s Court for Japan. He retired on a pension when the Court was closed and started on his own account as an Estate Agent. He married in 1873 and had eight children, all of whom survive him. He enjoyed "an enviable reputation for intelligence, invariable consideration for others, activity, and integrity." — The N.Y.K.S. Ikai Maru struck on a rock on the Hokkaido coast on the 7th, but there was no loss of life.—The Sado Yacca troupe are now playing a Japanese translation of the Trial Scene from "A Merchant of Venice." — In the Inte port Fours at Kobe, the Kobe boat was intentionally fouled by a fishing-boat which knocked away her rudder. It appears that the fishermen had asked 200 yen as compensation for the interruption of their fishing. Reasonable compensation has always been given them, but this excessive demand was refused.—The steamer Duke of Fife, 2,416 tons, has been bought by the Morioka Immigration Co. to carry Japanese emigrants to Peru.—Mr. G. F. Nash, accused of embezzling a draft for Y1,000 belonging to the New York Life Insurance Co. has been committed for trial.—France has established a commercial agency at Vladivostock.—The "Japan Times" says that General Kuropatkin's visit is devoid of all direct political significance.—The Russian "Bourse Gazette" says that England is trying to drive Japan into a war with Russia, because Japan is ousting England from the Yangtze valley markets.—Mr. R. H. Stoddart, the well-known American author, died at New York on the 12th ult., aged 78.—Miss Sybil Sanderson, the famous Californian singer, died in Paris on the 16th ult., aged 38.

THE "Japan Mail" of the 1st says:—

Japanese journals predict that sooner or later a collision must occur between the two companies engaged in timber-felling enterprise on the Yalu. These two companies are the Shinrin Kaisha, which is understood to be a purely Russian affair, and the Rizai Kaisha which was founded by a Japanese subject, Mr. Abe Junsuke, and has Chinese members. Both companies are reported to be busily working in the forests, and as the Corean Government does not appear to have taken the precaution of clearly delimiting the sphere of operations of each concessionaire, it is evidently likely that their interests will be found to conflict actively one of these days. Perhaps it is scarcely fair to lay the whole blame for this neglect upon Corean shoulders. The Russian Legation in Seoul does not seem disposed to facilitate any procedure tending to a clear discrimination of concessions. M. Pablov is reported to have adopted a very curt tone towards the Corean Government. He is said to have virtually dismissed the latter's protest by intimating that his nationals intended to prosecute their timber-felling enterprise in the Yalu regions, and that as he himself was too much occupied to devote attention to such matters, Baron Gunsburg, the chief concessionaire, would henceforth conduct all discussions with the Corean officials, to which end he, M. Pablov, wished to have a definite indication as to the Governmental department directly concerned. If that be true it may fairly be described as a humiliating rebuff for the Corean Government, and as a sign that the Russians intend to stand firmly in the position they have rightly or wrongly assumed. In this context we may add that the "Kokumin Shimbun's" Seoul correspondent speaks of the chief local official at Yongchhyong as having reported to the Seoul authorities that the Russians at Yong-Ampho are behaving in a most arbitrary manner; that they are disturbing graveyards for the purpose of building houses, and that they force the people to sell lands and dwellings. This is eminently a case where it would be agreeable to fair-minded folks if some Russian account of the facts were forthcoming.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 11th inst.—Captain Anley, of the Sherwood Foresters, was suffering from a mild attack of plague.—A Chinaman ran amok at Singapore on the 6th, and after wounding three people killed himself.—The "Gazette" publishes the following statement of Hongkong's assets and liabilities on the 31st of March last:—

ASSETS.	$ c.
Bank balance	3,642.87
Crown agents' balance	10,746.30
Advances, &c.	48,199.54
Subsidiary coins	200,000.00
Total assets	$262,588.71
Balance	455,898.76
Total	$718,487 47

LIABILITIES.	$ c.
Deposits not available	462,062.07
Crown agents' drafts	240,000 00
Money order remittances	16,425.40
Total	$718,487.47
Estimate of silver at mint	$415.715. 00

Five fresh European cases of plague were reported in the return issued at noon on the 8th of June at Hongkong.—The new Viceroy Tsên is reported to intend to make his temporary capital at Shuihing, a little to the West of Canton, on the West River.—Nine more European cases of plague were reported on the 9th.—Every member of the Hongkong police force has to take a 3-grain quinine pill every morning before breakfast.—The province of Capiz, Panay, in the Philippines, has been visited by a typhoon, in which nearly every house in the province was damaged and the loss to the people mounted up to hundreds of thousand of dollars.—At that date all telegraphic communication with Tongking was interrupted.—Six more European plague cases were reported at Hongkong on the 10th. They appear to have been mild attacks.—The Dollar steamer Arab, running between San Francisco and Asia, is being fitted to burn oil.—M. A Pasquet had been attacked by plague at Shameen.—Captain Windham on H.M.S. Amphitrite communicated with the wireless telegraph stations on the Hawaiian Islands at a distance of 130 miles.

THE "Hongkong Telegraph" of the 8th has the following note on the hurricane in the Philippines in which the Samshui was not lost:

According to the "Manila Cablenews," of Saturday's date, the typhoon ravaged the coast of Ormoc, wrecking the s.s. San Rafael, the quartermaster launch California and the schooner Mayflower, off Ormoc. The telegraphic reports while meagre give a faint idea of the ravages of the storm and it is more than probable that the smaller shipping craft that were caught in the gale have been smashed to pieces off the coast of Koyte. To add to the loss of property is the reported loss of nineteen lives on the small vessel Perla de Visayas although it is doubtful as to the exact number of missing, until further details have been received from the storm-swept coasts. The Samshui, formerly a chartered transport, is mentioned as being missing, as well as the Seagull, one of the Customs boats operating in the neighbourhood. The San Rafael is the old Los Angeles, and is owned by Francisco Verches of this city. She is 318 tons register and had been trading in the southern islands during the past eight months. The San Rafael had on board a cargo of rice and some general cargo. The vessel may be saved but her cargo is a total loss. No lives are reported lost.

The Perla de Visayas, reported to have gone near the Camote Islands, was a new steamer and came over from Hongkong about a year ago. She was built for pearl fishing and lately was engaged in the inter-island trade. At the time of her loss she carried 2 passengers, 300 sacks of rice, and 4,000 dollars. An inspector at Ormoc reports steamer San Rafael, Q. M. launch California, and schooner Mayflower were driven ashore during the storm of second. Cargo rice and some general cargo of San Rafael, reported to be total loss. Vessel may be saved. No lives lost. Perla de Visayas reported to have gone down near Camote Island. Five of native crew picked up; 19 lives supposed to have been lost.

THE "Hongkong Telegraph" says:—

A copy of a report which purports to show in general figures the expenses of Russia in China and Manchuria since the relief of Peking, has been shown to a correspondent by a well-known authority, to whom it was sent from St. Petersburg. The report contains various remarkable payments—some of them to Chinese Viceroys and Generals, and others for the purchase of lands for presentation purposes. Large sums appear under the heading of "loans" to certain Chinese and Corean officials, and there is one item alone representing over one million sterling for "secret service" purposes. The report is altogether a remarkable document from a political point of view.

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The "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 9th has the following telegrams viâ Port Darwin:—

Adelaide, 19th May.

Two hundred and fifty persons, mainly Boers, have embarked for Chile, which is offering special attractions to emigrants.

A system of automatic telegraphy, workable by a child who can read the alphabet, has been invented in Melbourne. It will probably be introduced at country stations first.

20th May.

In the anti-Jewish riots in Southern Russia fifteen streets in the town of Kishineff were sacked and four thousand families rendered homeless. Forty-three Jews were killed and four hundred and seventy-four wounded. Children were flung out of windows, and many women outraged and mutilated. There were some incredibly ghastly atrocities perpetrated.

Discussing at the Institution of Naval Architects the losses daily arising from insufficiently-ballasted steamships, Professor Biles said that the subject might be divided into two parts—one, the necessity for legislation; and the other, the structural additions needed to vessels. It was the first consideration which probably excited most public attention; but interfering legislation was not desirable as a general principle, and the necessity for it was only present when danger of loss of life or serious loss of property arose. Statistics showed that the instances in which there was loss of life from lack of ballast were so few that no case was made out for legislation on that ground. Supposing, however, that legislation were needed, would it be practicable to ballast steamers so that they might be safe for all purposes? Naval architects would be ready enough to introduce a new principle if it would make present ships obsolete, and so create a demand for new vessels. With regard to structural difficulties, they were so numerous that the matter might better be left to the shipowners and shipbuilders to settle, under the constant supervision of Lloyd's and other registration societies. Legislation on technical matters was often accompanied by new dangers; for instance, loose water ballast might cause more danger than the absence of water, and even deeper freeboard might become a danger induced by legislation. As an illustration, he mentioned the case of a vessel that had been lost; it had sufficient freeboard to satisfy the demands of the law twice over, but still it turned over. The freeboard allowed was 7 inches on a vessel 13 feet 6 inches wide. Taking the structural side of the question, if water ballast were necessary, then the ideal method would be that the water-ballast space should be used for cargo. Water ballast in double bottoms was more or less of a makeshift, and if more water ballast were needed, all present vessels should be reconstructed. For the safety of the ship, the middle-line bulkhead should be water-tight. Another method of reducing risk from free water was that of fitting transverse bulkheads, which would cut the body of water up into smaller parts. There had been cases in which the water-ballast tanks had not been divided, being open from end to end, with disastrous results.—"Engineering."

It is almost impossible nowadays to take up a Manila newspaper which does not contain one account or more of serious disturbances of the peace by Filipino insurrectionists. With the exception of Manila itself there does not appear to be any place in the Islands where United States law is absolutely unquestioned by the native population generally, and from the slow progress made in the work of pacification it would appear that the Americans have before them a similar task to that which has been carried out by the Dutch in Sumatra. The latest piece of news is to the effect that the town of Bay in Laguna was raided on the 1st June by a hundred ladrones. The gang raided the town in broad daylight and, the municipal police, some twenty-five in number, having decamped in the greatest fright, proceeded to loot at their leisure, and got clear away with valuable booty.

The eighth annual report of the Executive Committee of the Navy League has been issued. During the past year, the committee states, the progress of the league was steadily maintained at home and oversea, while its organisation had been copied more and more abroad. Spain and the United States had now formed Navy Leagues of their own, and there were reports, as yet unconfirmed, that a Navy League was to be established in Japan. As an example of the support which the Navy itself was now giving to the league, the committee mention that a donation of £100 has been received from an Admiral, who desired to remain anonymous. The Admiralty had recognised the work of the league by ordering a thousand copies of the Navy League map of the Empire for use in its schools and training institutions. In commenting on the scheme of naval education, which was laid before the country last December, the committee welcomes it as a sign of the vigorous initiative recently developed by the Admiralty. Though the scheme may have defects, it is difficult to say at present in what manner it can be improved practically. Remarkable progress had been made by the Navy in the past year, and the committee finds little to criticise and much to approve in the Admiralty policy. The greatest need is still the creation of a general staff on German lines. Attention is drawn by the committee to the "very satisfactory fact" that at last the importance of powerful batteries is being recognised in the designs of ships for the Navy. The committee urges that the proportion of money allotted to the Navy and Army should be readjusted without delay on some such basis as—Navy, £36,000,000; Army at home, £24,000,000. The opinion is expressed that the Navy is not maintained to-day at the two-Power standard, and that that standard is not now adequate to secure national safety.—"L. & C. Express."

The *Bureau Veritas Monthly List*, published on the 1st of May, of wrecks and casualties recorded in March last, announces that 100 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 40 by stranding, 5 by collision, 2 by fire; while 5 foundered, 6 were abandoned, 36 were condemned, and 6 were missing. No less than 183 sailing vessels were damaged; 31 by stranding, 54 by collision, 2 by fire, 28 by leaks, and 68 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 33; 8 by stranding, 2 by collision, 1 by fire; while 1 foundered, 2 were abandoned, 12 were condemned, and 7 were missing. The steamers damaged were 382; 82 by stranding, 98 by collision, 19 by fire, 5 by leaks, 89 by stress of weather; while 89 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from the "San Francisco-Chronicle" of the 25th of April:—

Tacoma (Wash.), 24th April.

The Corean gold mines owned by Leigh Hunt and the Emperor of Corea are increasing rapidly in output and value, according to E. H Kofod, a mining engineer, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Shinano Maru, and goes to his home in San Francisco. Later he will go East.

Kofod says the Hunt mines are increasing in richness very rapidly as the development proceeds and depth is attained. There are eight mines in operation, a new one having been opened within a year. The last one gives promise of soon becoming the greatest producer of all.

Kofod came out from the mines with an armed guard and the party which accompanied from the interior the January shipment of gold. He says that during the winter months the gold is taken to Seoul every thirty days in the form of gold bricks. The January shipment approximated $1,000,000, and was escorted by a guard consisting of a brigade of soldiers. Chiaballio, the centre of the mining region, is 285 miles from Seoul. As the route leads through a number of robber fastnesses, it is unsafe to carry the treasure through the country without a strong guard, which is furnished by the Government.

Commenting on the "Code of King Khammurabi," and the article which we reproduce in this issue, the London "Times" makes some interesting observations. It says:—

Archæological research is not, perhaps, always welcomed by those whose accepted conclusions it reverses. If it confirms some old traditions, it discredits others; and, when such traditions are consecrated by religious associations or enshrined in venerated religious literature, doubts thrown upon them are apt for a time, but only for a time, to be regarded as a slur upon religion itself. The code of Khammurabi adds one more to a series of discoveries which have proved to every open mind that the ideas, religious and secular, of the early Hebrews enshrined for us in the Old Testament were not all original, but were largely influenced by an older Babylonian civilisation disclosed by the witness of the monuments. The Biblical accounts of the Creation or of the Deluge are shown to be variants of traditions common to the Hebrews with, or perhaps borrowed by them from, other nations of antiquity. The chronology of Archbishop Ussher, still preserved in our Authorised Version of the Bible, has been utterly discredited by modern discoveries. The "days" of the Mosaic account of Creation need no longer be understood literally under pain of excommunication or its equivalent; nor is the explanation of the Fall of Man as an early attempt to explain the perennially insoluble problem of the origin of evil now received with the pious horror of even half-a-century ago. We have, it may be hoped, left behind for good the non possumus attitude of earlier theology towards new light. We can welcome the light which archæology has thrown upon sacred no less than on profane history. If the code of the wise and just King Khammurabi anticipates the traditional fame of Moses or of Justinian, or reverses some previously accepted views about early jurisprudence, we need be no more disturbed than if the spade of the explorer antedates Grecian civilisation or upsets our hitherto accepted knowledge of "the letters Cadmus gave." Archæology, Biblical or other, still finds new worlds to conquer. It confirms the traditional fame of Minos; it rescues Khammurabi from undeserved oblivion.

The New York "World" has been letting the public into a secret concerning President Roosevelt's famous speeches on his recent tour. Not only, it seems, were they all carefully prepared and written beforehand, but every speech was in type in the New York newspaper offices long before its delivery. Except for the opportunity which was given of seeing and hearing the President throughout the West, the speeches might just as well have been doled out daily to the papers from Washington. As deliberate utterances, the very phrases of which have been refined upon and revised, the speeches carry perhaps greater weight, but they must lack something in that spontaneity which is the spice of rhetoric.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

THE REVOLUTION IN SERVIA.

13th June.

The startling news of the military revolution in Servia, which reached us yesterday morning in an "Ostasiatische Lloyd" telegram, unfolds a story which carries us back to the Middle Ages, and justifies the wildest inventions of Anthony Hope and his imitators. The conspirators bursting into the palace at night, the King and Queen, seeing that the game was up, shooting themselves in bed, the murder of a number of the King's aides-de-camp, of the Premier, M. Velimirovitch, of the Minister of War, General Pavlovitch, and of all Queen Draga's relations and the arrest of the other Ministers of State; the whole is a picture for a Rembrandt to have painted, and does not seem as if it could possibly have taken place in Europe in the beginning of the twentieth century.

The late Alexander I was born in 1876, and was proclaimed King when he was 13 years old, on the abdication of his father, King Milan. He was intended to be under a regency until he was 18, but a year before that he took the power into his own hands, and three years ago he married Draga Maschin, one of the ladies of the Court, who was nine years older than himself. Alexander was the last of the Obrenovitch family, under whose leadership in 1829 Servia succeeded in throwing off the yoke of Turkey, after an insurrection which had lasted three hundred and seventy years. Though only twenty-seven at the time of his death, King Alexander had had a very stormy career, his most recent exploit being to annul the Constitution in order to get rid of a number of members of Parliament and other officials who were obnoxious to him. Having succeeded in this, he restored the Constitution as summarily as he had annulled it. When he dismissed the late M. Velimirovitch in November last year, it was understood that he intended to rely entirely on the support of the army. He had recently recalled M. Velimirovitch, and the army has taken its revenge in the conspiracy which has ended the Obrenovitch dynasty with its supporters, and the unfortunate Queen Draga and all her family.

The new King of Servia, Peter Karageorgeovitch (Black George's son) is descended from George Czerny, generally known as Kara George, who was the leader of the Servians in their rising against the Turks in 1804. Kara George himself was murdered in 1817, but his family, the Karageorgeovitches, have been untiring in their endeavours to oust the Obrenovitches from the Servian throne and occupy it themselves, and success has at last crowned their efforts. The telegram tells us that "the population is very quiet and receives the new Cabinet in a sympathetic way." But there are always two parties in Servia, the Russian and the Austrian. It seems that the visit of Count Lamsdorf to Belgrade last Christmas did not, after all, smooth over matters in the Balkans so effectually as it was stated at the time to have done.

Since the above was written, the Reuter telegram which will be found in another column has reached us, giving a rather different account of the atrocious crime of Wednesday night. It seems now that the King and Queen were among the murdered, and that they did not commit suicide: and we gather from this that the German telegram came from the Karageorgeovitch party. Reuter, too, tells us that, as we might expect, the crime has horrified all Europe and will, it is feared, inflame the whole East. Such a crime cannot be perpetrated without some-one determining to avenge it sooner or later, and when such a determination takes active shape in such a magazine of combustibles as the Balkan States are, the result cannot be predicted.

A later "Ostatiatische Lloyd" telegram tells us that King Alexander, disappointed in his hopes of a son, was contemplating the nomination of Queen Draga's half-brother as Heir Apparent. This it was which decided Peter Karageorgeovitch to take action. Such an occurrence as that of Wednesday night reminds us again how much of old Asia there still is in South-eastern Europe. The removal by murder of the reigning King, his queen, and all his *entourage*, by a pretender to the throne has many precedents in Asiatic history, but we hardly expect to see such a wholesale crime enacted even in a semi-civilised European State.

THE JESSFIELD ASSAULT.

13th June.

AFTER dragging along a weary length of nine weeks, the proceedings in connection with the assault on the Misses Campbell at Jessfield came to the most satisfactory conclusion possible in the Mixed Court yesterday. It will be remembered that the ladies were driving in Jessfield village when they accidentally knocked down a child. They stopped, picked the child up and took it at once to St. John's College, where it was found that no serious injury had been done. In the meantime, however, the village had been roused to a high pitch of excitement, and on their way back the Misses Campbell were set upon by a number of natives and handled with some roughness. The proper course was, obviously, to bring up the headman of the village before the Mixed Court and make him responsible for the occurrence. This was the more desirable since, as it turned out, he was identified by Miss Campbell as the man who actually assaulted her. It was not, however, until yesterday that his attendance was secured at the Court. In the meantime four other men, who seem to have been more or less implicated, have been held two months in custody. As the whole disturbance was caused by the unfortunate accident, justice has probably been met by the demanding of a full apology from the headman and tipao to be made at the complainants' house and a fine on the village. The Assessor, however, very properly took the opportunity to explain to the headman that the villagers had adopted an entirely wrong course: had there been any redress required it would have been obtained for them, but such attempts to take the law into their own hands could not be tolerated in the neighbourhood of the Settlement.

THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

15th June.

THE work of the American Treaty Revision Commissioners is practically concluded, the terms of the new treaty having been arranged, except as regards the opening of two ports in Manchuria, the consideration of which point is, owing to well-known circumstances, deferred. In consideration of a surtax on Imports of one and one-half times the import duty (a nominal 7½ per cent), all barriers for collecting likin or other dues on all roads, railways, and waterways in the interior of China or Manchuria are to be abolished, except the native Custom-houses at treaty ports under the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Likin on salt is to be abolished, and all taxation on salt is to be collected at place of production or consumption. The same principle applies to opium. A surtax of 2½ per cent on Exports is provided for, as in the British Treaty. These are the main points in which the new U. S. Treaty differs

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from the Treaty of Shanghai negotiated by Sir James Mackay, and the American Commissioners have to be congratulated on the success they have achieved in gaining the abolition of all taxation of goods in transit.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

15th June.

The "Current Comment" in the May issue of this always interesting journal begins with a note on "the seven new conditions precedent to the 'evacuation' of Manchuria formulated by Russia and published on April 24." The "Journal" regards them as put forward tentatively, and that "had there been any lack of emphasis in the condemnation they elicited, in England, Japan, and the United States, they would have been allowed to stand. It seems to have come as a kind of revelation to Russian official circles that the Government of the United States is in perfect accord with Great Britain and Japan on this question, and that though indisposed, from traditional policy, to become a party to a joint representation, it is none the less determined to hold Russia to the letter of her bargain in regard to withdrawal from Manchuria." Farther, "as marking the most advanced position so far taken by American diplomacy on the Manchurian question, and as indicating how far our Government may be expected to go in checkmating any designs looking to the alienation of Manchuria," the "Journal" reproduces the essential passages of the note of the 1st of February 1902, as follows:—

"An agreement whereby China gives any corporation or company the exclusive right or privilege of opening mines, establishing railroads or in any other way industrially developing Manchuria, can but be viewed with the gravest concern by the Government of the United States. It constitutes a monopoly, which is a distinct breach of the stipulations of the treaties concluded between China and foreign Powers, and thereby seriously affects the rights of American citizens. It restricts their rightful trade, exposing it to be discriminated against, interfered with, or otherwise jeopardised, and strongly tends to permanently impair China's sovereign rights in this part of the Empire, while it seriously interferes with her ability to meet her international obligations.

"Furthermore, such a concession on China's part would undoubtedly be followed by demands from other Powers for similar equally extensive advantages elsewhere in the Chinese Empire, and the inevitable result must be the complete wreck of the policy of absolute equality of treatment to all nations respecting trade, navigation, and commerce within the Empire's confines.

"On the other hand, the attainment by one Power of such exclusive privileges for the commercial organisations of its nationals, conflicts with the assurances repeatedly conveyed to this Government by the Imperial Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Imperial Government's intention to follow the policy of the open door as advocated by the Government of the United States and accepted by all the treaty Powers having commercial interests in the Empire."

The "Journal" goes on to deprecate the tone of the weak-kneed people who say that Russia is fulfilling her manifest destiny and that no Power has enough at stake to warrant armed resistance to Russia's inevitable advance. "Pending the transformation of China into a Power strong enough to take care of herself, there remain Great Britain, Japan, and the United States as the sole guardians of the territorial integrity of the Empire. That for all three of them, the prevention of the dismemberment of China involves commercial and industrial interests worth fighting for, is a conclusion fairly susceptible of proof; that in face of their united and unfaltering opposition, it will not be attempted, must be held to be one of the less controvertible facts of contemporary diplomacy. Under these circumstances, a tone of helpless acquiescence in the cynical brutality of Russian methods in the Far East is as demonstrably misplaced as it is imbecile."

An amusing extract is given of a prominent article in a leading Brooklyn paper, which shows the stuff which is sometimes written to mislead and bamboozle the innocent American reader. The paper in question, the "Brooklyn Eagle," says:—

"The (Chinese) Empire owes its preservation to the interest of the world in the exploitation of trade and commerce with it. Russia's interest and energy in that exploitation have been greater than those of any other nation. An equal and pacific partnership, for commercial exploitation, would be desirable, but is manifestly difficult. The present dynasty is a more convenient figurehead for such mutual exploitation than any other form of rule. But the task of maintaining the balances of such arrangements is onerous. The interest of Russia in China exceeds that of any other partner. The nearness to or identity of Russian interests with Chinese interests exceeds those of any other country—Japan possibly excepted. The natural indisposition of Russia, who puts and stands for more in the arrangement than any other partner, to content herself with less or with only equal gain, when her contribution is by far the greatest, can be seen. Some of the indignation of other nations may be put forth, for 'sharing terms' only."

This is something like the statement we quoted on Saturday from "Harper's Weekly," that Russia conquered Manchuria with an army of two hundred thousand men, of whom twenty thousand fell in battle. In the presence of such stuff as this it is satisfactory to read the "Journal's" assurance, that "the general tone of comment on the recently reported Russian demands has nowhere been marked with more intelligence, ability, or correct apprehension of the facts of the case, than in the columns of the leading American newspapers."

The great feature of this issue of the "Journal," however, is the account of the fifth annual dinner of the Association given at New York on the 23rd of April last, at which the guest of honour was the new Chinese Minister to the U. S., Sir Chentung Liang Cheng. The Minister made a very neat little speech, in which he paid a graceful compliment to his predecessor Mr. Wu Ting-fang, and explained how China is relying upon the United States at the present crisis. He said:—

"Just now China seems to have drawn upon herself the attention of the whole world. It is time that Americans should know their opportunities in China. The beneficent policy pursued by Secretary Hay under President Roosevelt toward China has produced a profound impression among the Chinese, and made all enlightened men hope that the United States would take a strong stand in the affairs of the Empire. The United States has been China's steadfast friend in time of trouble, and China will not soon forget it. I have no doubt that the good effect of Secretary Hay's Chinese policy will long be felt in commerce and diplomacy in the East."

Judge Magoon spoke optimistically of the development of American trade in the Philippines; the Hon. John Barrett lauded the interest taken by the governments and people of Asia in the coming St. Louis World's Fair; Mr. Charles A. Conant gave a very interesting and assuring account of the work before the mission on International Exchange, of which he is a member; and Dr. Franz Boas explained the necessity for the establishment in New York of an Oriental School, which will lead to a better understanding between the people of America and the people of the Far East. The last speech at the dinner was a very able one by Mr. W. S. Harvey, President of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, on "The Commerce of the Pacific."

THE CONQUEST OF A CONTINENT.

17th June.

A recent writer has insisted on the drabness of Australian life, its monotonous atmosphere of bourgeois well-being, its sad lack of romance. If feudalism and ruined castles alone constituted romance, the writer in question was of course, amply justified. But Australian history, if it makes only a slender volume as yet, has its heroic pages. In years to come it may well be that fuller honour will be paid to those intrepid spirits who have tracked the land from North to South and from East to West in their pioneering journeys. Then, too, justice will possibly be done in story to the enterprise which, in the face of peculiar difficulties, is gradually opening up the great sandy

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wastes of the interior, has grappled with its characteristics, and by hard experiment has discovered how to turn its resources to profit. What British guidance has done in the way of proper treatment of the Nile for Egypt, that, by totally different but equally appropriate irrigation from the underground waters, it is accomplishing for drought-afflicted Queensland and will in due time extend to the whole of the island continent.

No romance in Australia! The bushrangers may not be perhaps such interesting native sportsmen as Rolf Boldrewood would have us believe. But where, except in the realms of romance, can one expect to find freehold territory "as large as the Kingdom of Prussia" going a-begging? Not poor land, not barren land, but "a pastoral country not to be surpassed in broad Australia, a large proportion admirably adapted for tropical agriculture and an enormous area of potential mineral wealth, unknown and incalculable but certainly immense." This amount of land has been definitely offered by a single state—South Australia—not quite freely, but on terms which appeal to the imagination we should fancy of others besides Stock Exchange speculators. The stipulated return is the making of a railroad, the linking up in fact of the already existing portions of what is by-and-by to be the great trunk line bisecting the continent from North to South. Over 700 miles have already been constructed; there remains a required length of about 1,100 miles, not, it might be thought, a prohibitive distance in a country presenting comparatively few engineering obstacles, where much of the material lies absolutely at hand in abundance, and where the benefits derivable are so obvious. South Australia is still a young and sparsely-populated colony. The many obligations falling on a new State have taxed its money resources to their limit; for the colonists themselves the task of completing the railway, welding together the two ends of their domain is too great. Their assets are not in coin or in men but in land. Here we have the very beginning of a history, one of these truly romantic periods to which in older countries we can only refer in dim and dusty Domesday Books. It is an age of Norman William in a twentieth century environment. The conquerors, whose prize it is to become the founders of the great landed families of the future, must come armed not with the steel of sword and halberd but with steel of the permanent way; they must be prepared to spend not blood but sweat of the brow.

Our quotations are from an article contributed to the "Mining World" by Mr. Albert F. Calvert, an established writer on Australian topics. He explains the land-grant system by which the Government are inviting tenders for the completion of the line. "The inducement held out by the Government to tenderers is a grant of land, not to exceed 75,000 acres for each mile of railway constructed; the land, which is to be selected in alternate blocks on either side of the line, to be granted in fee simple, with all gold, metals and minerals thereon and thereunder. In other words in exchange for 1,100 miles of railway the Government offers the freehold of over 80,000,000 acres of land." Mr. Calvert does not forget that in Queensland and West Australia the land-grant plan has not been an unqualified success, but he argues that there are special reasons against failure in this instance. Not the least, though he does not expressly mention it, is that the line will have two termini of importance. It will afford an outlet for a vast tract of productive country towards two centres of population and towards the sea-boards. Its value as a mail carrier will be immediately great and will increase as time goes on. Letters from the Far East to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney will reach their destinations in half the time at present occupied. Moreover the line will be an important link in the great overland route which before many years will bring Singapore into direct railway communication with the Mediterranean. Without looking as far ahead as that, the constructors of the line can surely count on golden returns for their labour. It is inconceivable but that long before the time for tendering closes in next May, there will be as big a rush to take up sections of land and rail in mid-Australia as ever there was to delve in the gold-fields of Victoria.

Review.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OF MAY.)

THE event that was attracting a great deal of attention when the last mail left was the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland were the principal speakers on the opening day. A remarkable ovation was accorded to them both. The address by President Roosevelt is generally considered by the Press as the most felicitous and thoughtful of the presidential utterances of recent years. The following is an extract from his speech:—

We have met here to-day to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the event which more than any other, after the foundation of the government and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our national life—determined that we should be a great expanding nation instead of relatively a small and stationary one. Of course, it was not with the Louisiana purchase that our career of expansion began. In the middle of the Revolutionary war the Illinois region, including the present States of Illinois and Indiana, was added to our domain by force of arms as a sequel to the adventurous expedition of George Rogers Clarke and his frontier riflemen. Later the treaties of Jay and Pinckney materially extended our real boundaries to the west. But none of these events was of so striking a character as to fix the popular imagination. The old thirteen colonies had always claimed that their rights stretched westward to the Mississippi; and vague and unreal though these claims were until made good by conquest, settlement, and diplomacy, they still served to give the impression that the earliest westward movements of our people were little more than the filling in of already existing national boundaries. But there could be no illusion about the acquisition of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi, stretching westward to the Pacific, which in that day was known as Louisiana. This immense region was admittedly the territory of a foreign Power, of a European Kingdom. None of our people had ever laid claim to a foot of it. Its acquisition could in no sense be treated as rounding out any existing claims. When we acquired it we made evident once for all that consciously and of set purpose we had embarked on a career of expansion, that we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations who risk much with the hope and desire of winning high position among the great Powers of the earth. As is so often the case in nature, the law of development of a living organism showed itself in its actual workings to be wiser than the wisdom of the wisest. This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervene! between the adoption of the constitution and the outbreak of the civil war. Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave our people all that part of the American Continent lying west of the thirteen original States, the greatest landmark in which was the Louisiana purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and this success has been so complete that because of its very completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the all-importance, but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

The repeated demand for the publication of General Miles's Report on conditions in the Philippines has at last been acceded to by the Secretary of War. Whilst many papers refer to the Report in the most eulogistic terms it is very severely condemned by others. Of the former, we reproduce the following paragraph from the Springfield "Republican":—

It is a disclosure that makes more imperative than ever a full and searching investigation, especially into that dark and hidden chapter,—the policy, the practice, and the fruits of reconcentration under Generals Chaffee and Bell.

The Boston "Herald" says:—

We assume that General Miles has not taken the trouble to bring home any reports that did not appear to have such support as made it his duty to present them. Our reading of his Report, as published, does not suggest any undue swiftness on his part to put confidence in ex parte statements.

The New York "Evening Post," after criticising Secretary Root for appending the comments of bureau chiefs to the Report, says:—

He has deliberately gone out of his way to break down the discipline of the service by ordering subordinate officers to attack the veracity of their military superior, or

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to expose the alleged errors of judgment into which he has fallen.

Among the unfriendly criticisms, the most severe and unqualified condemnation comes from the New York "Commercial Advertiser." We give the following short extract :—

General Miles, in his Report, confesses that he has no proof whatever—that all that he has recorded was obtained on hearsay, mainly from Filipinos, and that in most instances they themselves failed to put their charges in writing. Yet he forces into print all these accusations against the American soldiers over whom he is the commanding officer and spreads them before the world.

The comment of the Washington "Post" is of a similar tenor. It says :—

The collation and dissemination of injurious scandal of this kind is accepted of professional busybodies and irresponsible doctrinaires, but it occurs to us that the Lieutenant-General Commanding, in the absence of proof, might have given the benefit of the doubt to the army which he theoretically commands.

The recent emphatic declaration by the Marquis of Lansdowne of Great Britain's policy in the Persian Gulf has aroused considerable attention in the United States. The Chicago "Chronicle," under the heading of "The Persian Gulf a British Lake" has a long leading article on the subject from which we take the following brief extract :—

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has suddenly summoned the shade of Disraeli to give life and style to a foreign policy under the invertebrate ministry of Mr. Balfour. It was the bizarre imagination and instinct of thrift in Disraeli which created the Oriental policy his successors have been slowly permitting to disintegrate before the steady and stealthy advance of commercial rivals, especially Germany and Russia. The Balfour Ministry has only submitted to the national protest in refusing a terminus on the Persian Gulf. To do this authoritatively it has been deemed essential to proclaim that body of water British and to borrow a Yankee notion called the Monroe Doctrine to lend impressiveness and conviction to the refusal. Russia's seeming hostility to the railway is justly suspected of hypocrisy, but Russia waits. German engineers, however, are already at work upon the Bagdad railway and the Kaiser is little disposed to wait where German ambition or profit is involved.

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia, has an article on "Our Position on the Pacific," which is sufficiently interesting to be reproduced in our columns :

In his remarks to the people of the Pacific seaboard the President alludes naturally to the hope of a great expansion of American trade over the ocean which lies between our shores and those of Asia. The expectation of such a development has been confidently put forth by writers in all parts of the country, and it is firmly held as an article of faith by the citizens of Washington, Oregon, and California; while the alleged importance of our commerce with Manchuria has been described as affording ample warrant for Secretary Hay's action with regard to Russian pretensions in that Chinese province. It does not seem improbable that the commercial activities of the United States on the Pacific will ultimately become of great value and importance. But the facts as they exist do not give any special ground for national exultation in this regard. In the last fiscal year our total sales to Japan and China, including Hongkong, were only about fifty-three millions of dollars. This year, as the official figures show, there has been a marked falling off in the shipments from Pacific ports, amounting to six millions and a half during the first nine months. Moderate as our exports to Asiatic countries have been, they are certain to drop below the past level for the year ending with 30th of June—a circumstance which is all the more significant when it is remembered that the general export trade promises to equal, if not exceed, all previous records. Our fellow Americans on the Western seaboard deserve encouragement in their efforts to build up a mighty volume of commerce with the Orient But for some time to come the profits which they will derive from this source are likely to be a good deal smaller than those which they receive from the sale of products which are shipped eastward overland and are purchased right here in the United States. As for the Philippines, which were to form such a lucrative and permanent market for American goods, the pitiless statistics show that our exports to them last year were valued at $5,251,867—which is just about one-eighth, roughly speaking, of what it costs to hold and govern them for twelve months.

The Chicago "Chronicle" contends strongly that the occupation of Manchuria by Russia is a matter which does not concern the United States. "The whole of Manchuria," it says, "is not worth the life of one American soldier or sailor." We extract the following from its leading article entitled "Not Our Business" :—

Nothing in Russian policy since the foundation of the Government of the United States has indicated a lack of sincere and cordial friendship for this country. During the two crises which threatened American democracy and during the war with Spain, Russia was our staunch and practical friend. The reflex action of our institutions was seen in the emancipation of her serfs and is vital in the participation of the people in the regulation of their land system and local self-government. No sentimental considerations should actuate the Government of the United States in any contention between Russia and rival Powers in Asia or Europe. American interests are safer under Russian law than under any other supremacy in the East. Recent movements of Russian troops in Manchuria have no special interest for us. Decorum as well as enlightened selfishness suggest that we continue to mind our own business.

The employment of American engineers in the Transvaal mines and the extensive market for goods from the United States which South Africa affords, now that peace has been restored, has had the effect of awakening the interest of the American people in the British policy with respect to the unquestioned potentialities of development and prosperity afforded by that vast region. The "Evening Bulletin," of Philadelphia, thus refers to the subject :—

It is evident from the statements made by Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, that the British Government is prepared to sanction a policy of liberal expenditures for the purpose of repairing the devastation caused by the clash with the Boers. The Colonial Secretary announces that all the railways in South Africa are to be purchased by the Government and that not less than twenty-five million dollars are to be spent in their improvement and extension. Funds for this work and for other kindred objects are to be furnished by a loan of $150,000,000, for which the resources of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies are to be pledged as security. If this money is wisely disbursed it should have a marked effect in stimulating business of all kinds as well as in making the prolific gold mines of the Rand more profitable. And this country is reasonably sure to be benefited commercially by whatever betterments are witnessed. Discriminating tariffs imposed by the Colonies in favour of Great Britain are not likely to be any more effective in keeping our products out of Africa than they have proved in Canada.

The disastrous forest fires and floods which have been destroying life and property in North America are referred to as follows by the San Francisco "Weekly Call" :—

Hardly half a month has passed since the dispatches from the East were filled with reports of floods along all the rivers from the lakes to the gulf, but already the current of the story has changed and now we are learning of forest fires sweeping over large areas of country from Canada to Maryland. A single issue of the "New York Times," that of 2nd May, contains reports of fires in the Adirondacks, in Connecticut, in Pennsylvania, and in Canada. Each of these fires was extensive. Those in Pennsylvania were exceptionally so. The damage was by no means confined to forests. Farmhouses, mining settlements, and railway bridges were burned. A report from Norfolk, Conn., told of a fire sweeping a country two miles wide and ten miles long, and still burning at the time of the report. In the Adirondacks the fires had been burning for a week before they were extinguished by a heavy snowstorm. A fire near Williamsport, Pa., swept over a wide region, destroying saw-mills and lumber valued at more than $2,000,000, besides the homes of lumbermen and a number of farmhouses. A report from Oil City tells of a fire devastating farm lands as well as forests and burning a number of oil plants and saw-mills. That is the record of a single day. We may infer from it what is going to happen when the summer sets in and the forests become thoroughly dry and liable to catch fire from any stray spark that may reach the leaves or the underbrush. We are going to have another series of disastrous lessons upon the importance of adopting something in the way of an efficient system of protecting forests. The lessons will be given first in the East, but they will rapidly move westward. In due time we shall have them all along the Pacific Coast from Washington to Southern California. Between the forest fires and the floods there are close relations. By protecting the forests we shall go a long way toward putting a check upon the disastrous floods that do so much damage every spring. It is a foregone conclusion that we must some time undertake to preserve the forests, and common sense dictates that we begin the task at once. The cost of such protection would be nothing like so great as the annual loss that follows neglect of it By and by we shall act. In the meantime the fires will keep the subject in the public mind.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most dispondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

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Outports, Etc.

CHENGTU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd May.

The Viceroy

has left much to the regret of all good citizens. The Treasurer Chen has issued a proclamation which speaks eloquently of his ability to administer in both civil and military affairs and asserting that he will keep a firm grip on affairs, nevertheless affairs will not go well unless he has more push than when he led a force last year against the Boxers, and having been ordered to co-operate with two other commanders in surrounding a large band of Boxers, he sent a messenger to their leaders protesting pacific intentions and brotherly feelings, but he was ordered to march to a certain place, and would the Boxers kindly open their lines. This they did and of course escaped to continue their depredations for some months.

When it was known that Viceroy Tsên was to leave the Presbyterian missionaries sent to him a united letter of appreciation and a copy of the Empress Dowager's New Testament. To this letter the Viceroy sent the following reply:—

Viceroy Tsen's Reply.

Yesterday I received and read a translation of the joint letter from the missionaries, male and female, of the English and American Missions. I am both ashamed and thankful. The contents of the letter were sincere and straightforward. I fear my virtue is only ordinary and I am not worthy of your praise. It is now more than eight months since I came to Szechuan, and yet I have barely suppressed the disaffected, and have in only a general way pacified the country. Besides this, I have scarcely made a beginning to all the reforms that are necessary, not to speak of completing any of them. This I regard as my own fault, but on receiving the praises of you good teachers from beyond the seas, I feel more than ever my unworthiness. Nevertheless I steal some pleasure from the thought that the people and the Churches at present are on very friendly terms. The officials of China are gradually acquiring a knowledge of the great principles of the religions of Europe and America, and the Churches are also labouring day and night in order to re-adjust their methods and to make known to the public their aims, in the propagation of religion, consequently Chinese and foreigners are coming more and more into cordial relations, and the country enjoys a lasting peace. This fills me with joy and hopefulness. But after all the province of Szechuan is an out of the way place and ignorant people are still numerous. My hope is that the teachers of both countries will widely spread the Gospel more than ever, that hatred may be banished and disputes dispelled, and that the influences of the Gospel may create boundless happiness for my people of China. And shall I be the only one to thank you for taking the initiative in this good work? Although I am leaving Szechuan my thoughts will still be with you, and moreover, it is not certain that we may not meet again. As I cannot reply to each individually, may I trouble you to convey these sentiments to your fellow-workers, and also my thanks for your kind present?

May the Gospel prosper.

I herewith present my card,

TSEN CH'UN-HSUEN.

The Spring Harvests

in the regions about this city have been abundant except opium, owing to the high price of food stuffs, and a less area of poppy was sown than usual and the yield of opium has been small. Wheat has fallen several hundred cash on each "tou," but rice is abnormally high. Many thousands are on a famine allowance and now a very

Infectious Form of Fever

is raging, and families die with the rich and the poor alike.

It is said that over 1,000 have died in a few weeks in this city and the disease shows no abatement.

Wanted, a Viceroy.

It is very desirable that a Viceroy should be sent here at once, and while Hsi Liang, who we understand is designated for the position, is not the man we want, yet better send him than have none or an old man simply holding, not acting. The riots of 1895 occurred after Liu Ping-chang had been ordered to be removed from office, and before his successor Lu Chuan-lin arrived. The extensive riots of Yu Man-tze's time occurred after Lu Chuan-lin had been removed and subsided after his successor Kuei Chün arrived. And the troubles of last year were greatly aggravated by the published report of the removal of Kuei Chün, before his successor could reach the capital. During the time we were practically without a Viceroy, every official was doing as he thought best—for himself—without regard to the commands of the Viceroy or the interest of other officials and citizens. Better to have some one at the head, even though not the best, than to have no-one. Perhaps though the presence of Consul-General Hosie and Consul Rose may help stiffen up our Acting Viceroy, so that we shall get along all right.

A Large Lawn Tennis Party.

At a recent lawn tennis meet at the Methodist Episcopal Mission your correspondent counted 49 British and American subjects present.

HANYANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

10th June.

Traces of the Kolao Hui.

In incidental confirmation of the Wuchang dispatch published in the "North-China Daily News" of the 6th of June, concerning the tickets issued by emissaries of the secret societies, printed like bank notes, your correspondent has had several recent visits from the Colonel of this prefecture, and in each visit there has been a reference to "rumours afloat," and a strong desire to know the very latest from your columns upon the burning subject of Russian progress in the North. The neighbourhood being apparently free from anti-foreign rumour, and the ten thousand students at present up for their examinations as quiet as that number of students could be expected to be, there was an air of mystery about the "rumours" quoted by our military friend. But in quick succession after a previous visit the Colonel came again this week, and asked whether a professed bank-bill that he produced was genuine or not. It was one of the tickets mentioned in the Wuchang despatch, but was written on architects' tracing cloth, and was marked "Fifty Dollars payable from Agent." No address of the Chên Feng Bank was given, and any Englishman who could write badly, and any Chinese who could write well, could, with a seal-cutter's aid, forge any number of such notes. The only thing which suggested the possibility of genuineness was the architects' tracing cloth, not procurable nearer than Shanghai. The authorities evidently have the matter well in hand before the alleged plots have had any time to be more than "secret."

With regard to reformers, it was pointed out to-day to the Colonel that England by allowing the utmost freedom of speech on political matters, really averted many an explosion, just as a heap of gunpowder let off in the open is innocuous compared with the same quantity rammed down into a closed space, and then ignited. But the Chinese official mind seems inadequate to the task of finding out all at once where "reform" ends and attempted revolution begins. And so the strange phenomenon has come to pass of a declaration of war against outspoken patriots, and in some places, an official denial that Russia has any aggressive designs whatever!

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th June.

The Szechuan Viceroy

has arrived and departed. He had a very large retinue and several hundred soldiers. The steamers Tayuan, Tachi, and Kuling were all employed in the transport of the great man and his folk to Hankow.

Opening of Schools.

At the present time there is great activity among the officials here in establishing schools for the teaching of English, etc. The Chêntai has opened one, the hsien is opening two, and the Fu is on hand with an academy for more advanced scholars. The great difficulty is to find teachers capable of teaching English and other Western subjects. Application is being made to the missionaries in the difficulty to supply teachers. $8 per month is offered as remuneration for two hours' teaching each day. In the villages round about proclamations are out ordering the collecting of money for opening schools. The people heavily burdened already with taxes, are not very willing to pay out more.

Church Troubles Settled.

A weiyuan was sent from Wuchang to Tanyang to settle up the late Church troubles. All claims were promptly settled and peace once more reigns. We are having

Miserable Weather,

more rain than anything else. It has been seasonable enough for planting out the rice, but most unfavourable for harvesting the wheat, etc. What is still out in the fields looks very black and useless.

Rise of the River.

The river has risen rapidly and is very high for this time of year. When the freshet came down the other morning there was commotion among the junks to get in shore to a safe anchorage. One salt junk was wrecked, but as far as we have heard no lives were lost.

A Sudden Death.

On Thursday morning, the 4th, Mr. Burchett of the Customs service died very suddenly. He was on duty the day before and was even preparing to go on duty on Thursday morning, when he had a sudden haemorrhage, from which he never recovered. His sudden death caused quite a gloom over the community. He was buried the same evening at 6 o'clock.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities fror whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

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KASHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th June.

A Silk Factory.

Your correspondent had the pleasure last Friday of visiting one of the large cocoon hongs, as the Chinese call them, situated just outside the West Gate of the city. The Manager was exceedingly courteous, and showed us all over the premises. The heating room is a very interesting place but a very warm one; we felt as if we had been suddenly transported to the torrid zone as soon as the door was entered. On either side of the long room are some tens of small compartments enclosed by double doors, having more the appearance of small cupboards let into the walls than anything else. Underneath each compartment is a small furnace, the door of which opens on the outside of the wall. One man on the outside may have charge of a number of furnaces, while men inside put in and take out the shallow baskets of cocoons. The cocoons are thoroughly roasted by dry heat, the worms being killed in the process. Heating reduces the weight of the cocoons by two-thirds, three pounds when put in being only one pound when taken out. This hong has sixty-five employés and has bought upwards of three thousand piculs of cocoons this year. Boats are engaged, and agents sent out to every section of the silk district to buy cocoons. There are no less than four of these establishments at Kashing. The season has been a fine one, and the people are consequently happy. The families who are engaged in the business find themselves richer by some tens of dollars in ready cash, as a result of their daily and nightly toil for less than a month. As might be expected in a year when good silk is plentiful, the price is not high, which is doubtless a disappointment to those who wound their own silk.

Idle And Dangerous.

It is said that there are more loafers about town now than have been known for a long time. Last year we had a magistrate, who cleaned out the do-nothings pretty thoroughly. But this year the magistrate is not troubling himself to rid the place of them. The streets and some of the teashops are frequented by them constantly, and more than one poor fellow has "had his leg pulled" by them. They laid hands on one young man employed by the Customs, tried to force him into a teashop and extort money from him. When this was reported to the official by letter, he realised that things had come to such a pass that he must do something, so some three or four are wearing the cangue for this piece of rascality. A door to a small vacant lot belonging to the Presbyterian Mission was stolen one night last week. Its being locked was no obstacle. The gate house belonging to the same Mission was broken into during the morning, while the gates were open for patients to pass in and out to the daily clinic, the gateman being at the time inside the waiting room, not seventy-five feet away, selling tickets. Six garments and eleven dollars in money were stolen. A lock was no obstacle even in broad daylight. The official could not be persuaded to do anything with the case, except, as he reported, to beat the tipao. This is the kind of protection people get who pay no small amount in taxes every year, and spend some hundreds of dollars in works of charity. Had we competent officials these things need not happen. We would hail with delight the introduction of the foreign police system. Reputable Chinese citizens are complaining of the unusual number of bad characters that one must meet on the streets and in the teashop.

I have heard since the above was written that the magistrate has issued a proclamation, warning the loafers to clear out or they will be arrested. We hope the threat will be carried out if they do not make themselves scarce

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

12th June.

Jupiter Pluvius.

The last few days have brought more rain to Nanking, than we have seen since the time of the flood two years ago. Last summer the usual rains failed to come and all the ponds and many of the wells in the city were dry.

The rains off and on this spring have made a luxuriant growth of grasses, grains, and vegetables possible. Up to within a week the rain was moderate, but for several days there has been a steady pour, and everything is full of water. There seems to be some little break at last which it is hoped has come to stay.

The Visit of the Montcalm.

The French flagship Montcalm, with Admiral Maréchal and Consul-General Ratard on board, reached Nanking on Saturday, the 6th inst. The Admiral, Consul-General, and the Vice-Consul, M. Féer, called upon H.E. Wei, receiving his return call at the Jesuit Mission. The flagship left early Monday morning. It was the wish of some of the officers to see something of the city but the unfortunate rain made this impossible.

The Proposed Waterworks.

It is being whispered about Nanking that the city is to have a system of waterworks. The plan is to have a water-tower at the Sui-si-mên, West water gate, and to run pipes from there through the parts of the city to be supplied. If a tower is to be used no better place could be found for it, for it would be close to the canal which is directly fed by the river. It would also be within a comparatively short distance of the most densely populated parts of the city, where the larger number of pipes would be necessary.

Whether the object is also to put in a system of sewers, I have not heard. If so there will be some small problems to solve, for parts of the city are below the high water mark of the river. It is also reported that 1,000,000 taels are in hand for this work. The only fear is that it is only report.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

10th June.

Wedding Bells.

The marriage of Mr. W. B. Stelle to Miss Elizabeth Sheffield took place to-day in Tungchou, the residence of the bride's parents. Invited friends went down on the eight o'clock train and returned to Peking on a special train leaving at 12.45 p.m. The morning dawned beautifully and there was promise of a quiet day and fresh air. But as the guests were about leaving the train in Tungchou a fearful wind sprung up which drove the dust with great force into the faces of those going towards the College. Among those invited was the Hon. E. H. Conger, Mrs Conger, Miss Campbell, Consul Ragsdale of Tientsin, Mr. Collins, Mr. Williams, interpreter at the American Legation, Mrs. Lowrie and Miss Reed from Paotingfu, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley from Tientsin, and many friends from Peking and Kalgan, besides Chinese. General Ma sent his representative, who also represented all the officials in Tungchou who would have been most delighted to attend if the invitation had been given them. As Miss Sheffield had met the Empress Dowager on several occasions while acting as interpreter at the ladies' audience, she was remembered by the Empress, who sent Duchess Te to represent her Majesty. The Duchess came down the day before the wedding and seemed to be making the most of her outing. She has the air of an accomplished lady and has met many foreigners. Even her lady-in-waiting greets all foreigners with a shake of the hand. The presents from the Empress Dowager were on exhibition, being four pieces of silk in a glass case, an elegant dressing case made with red lacquer covering, various pieces of embroideries, cases of toilet articles and bags of perfume. The service was read by Dr. Sheffield, the father of the bride, assisted by Dr. Arthur H. Smith. The two little bridesmaids were an attractive feature of the ceremony. After refreshments had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Stelle accompanied the guests to Peking. Here they parted company and the newly-married couple went to the Western Hills where a temple on the very summit of the mountains had been put in order for their accommodation.

Burning of the Hupu.

Last evening the Hupu or Board of Revenue caught fire in some way at present unknown and was totally destroyed. At first the smoke over towards Legation Street caused some consternation. All the foreign soldiers were called out and did effective work in restraining the spreading of the fire. Armed Chinese soldiers guarded all the entrances and no looting was done. Large sums of silver were in the Treasury and it is feared the silver has been more or less melted by the heat. It was a most unfortunate fire for Na Tung, the newly-appointed President of this Board. He had but just arrived from Japan and had hardly taken over the seals of office. But when such a fire occurs, some scapegoat must be found and usually it results in the degradation of several high officials.

A Great Drought.

The city seems quite convinced that now the Emperor has sent for the iron tablet from Hantanhsien rain is not far off. Never was the country more parched and withered than this year. There is no hope of a wheat crop and unless rain come speedily the planting for the autumn harvests cannot be done. All people have been ordered to repair the temples of the Dragon King and burn incense and pray for rain.

Extravagance of the Empress-Dowager.

Notwithstanding the dismal outlook for the people, the Empress Dowager continues her costly preparations for her birthday celebration. Her seventieth birthday does not take place till next year in October, but as her decennial celebrations in the past have been usually followed by war and upheavals, she proposes to outwit the demon of commotion and have her celebration one year ahead of time. She seems oblivious of the sufferings of her people and never were larger sums spent in revelry than at present. This is most unfortunate and is making a bad impression on the people.

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TAIYUANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd June.

Reinforcements.

The number of the community has been increased lately by the arrival a short time since of Mr. Lower, and more recently by the return of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards and Miss Shekleton to their former field of labour. They received a hearty though unostentatious welcome. The medical work carried on for so many years in this city so efficiently had produced a most favourable impression.

Honouring a Good Man.

The refusal of Dr. Edwards, the sole survivor of the Shouyang Mission, after the Boxer massacres, to accept any compensation for the wanton destruction of extensive and valuable property, not to mention the loss of many experienced workers, has excited a sentiment of deep respect as well as kindlier thoughts toward the stranger generally. To mark the event he Governor invited the community to a feast at which Dr. Edwards was the chief guest. The book recently published by Dr. Edwards, "Fire and Sword in Shansi," though appearing somewhat late supplies a distinct lack in the history of the Boxer madness. It contains a full and reliable account of the terrible persecutions in this province. The book is handsomely got up, and is a worthy memorial of those historic scenes.

Military Activity.

To the traveller approaching Taiyuan from the south the object of greatest curiosity is the sign of military activity evidenced outside both the southern gates. Five barracks have been constructed within a radius of a few li in the last two years. One reason for building them outside the city is that the soldiers may have grounds large enough for a proper drill. There is a keen and feverish activity manifested in training the troops. Presenting arms and the practice of the German military step are the two most important items in the drill. These appeal to the mind. They are forceful without being expensive. The Chinese like to impress heaven and move earth, and the German step helps them to do that. But as they get little practice in actual shooting, I fear that in war they would be very inefficient. An excellent photograph of these troops was recently taken. With the Governor at the head, banners flying, and an imposing array of artillery keeping guard in the centre, the troops looked clean and fit, in the photograph. Time and experience alone must be the test of their courage and capacity. The street police service, said to number 400, are steadily drilled in physical exercises. It is rumoured that both they and the ordinary troops are going to have a new uniform, made after a new pattern.

The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produces organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11th June.

Drowned Out or Dried Up.

It is now about ten months since we had any rainfall in this part of the country, and no snow fell during the winter. Consequently, but little wheat was planted last autumn and almost no ground has been planted thus far this year. It has been an unusually cool season thus far. Usually in April or May or both, we have a few very trying days when the heat seems to come direct from a furnace. Scarcely a day of that sort this season; but instead we have had more wind and dust than is remembered by the "oldest inhabitant" in the past. We always look for more or less of this in the spring of the year until the rains fall, but we also expect many pleasant bright days between; these have failed us this year. There has been almost a continuous succession of high winds and dust, day after day, and the surface of the earth is one mass of pulverised dust which blows about in heavy clouds. No planting can be done save where there are facilities for irrigation, and all vegetation is showing the effect of this continued drought. From other parts of the country, e.g., Honan, we hear of heavy rains, such that the crops are likely to be destroyed by them. Drowned out or dried up tells the story of a good part of China's distress from year to year. Every few days of late, clouds have appeared, and the feel of the wind and the change in the atmosphere indicated a speedy fall of rain, but soon they passed away and the old conditions prevailed again, and our only consolation was, it must have rained somewhere. Our hope now is that it will not be a flood when it does come, as so often happens.

The Money Conditions

do not seem to be improving. It is also reported that they are about as bad in Peking as they are here, and that shops both here there and are failing. These conditions are seriously affecting all lines of business, and unless a change for the better comes very soon, it is impossible to predict what the result will be. Nothing that has as yet been attempted has materially relieved the situation and no relief is in sight.

Activity of the Japs.

While improvements are going on in all the concessions, in none are they so manifest as in the Japanese Concession. They have done and are doing an immense amount of filling, and so making healthy conditions over acres of what was recently standing pools of stagnant water, some of them eight and ten feet deep, which filled the air with vile smells and were a continual menace to health. Extensive building operations are also in progress, all of which gives one the idea of business prosperity as he passes through this concession. They have a hospital, and a church of about 20 members organised in the middle of March (15th) by two delegates sent over by the Missionary Society of one of the churches to look up the Japanese Christians in China; and now a young man has been sent as Pastor, and also to study the Chinese language with reference to doing missionary work among the Chinese as well. Active steps are being taken for the erection of a church building, and it will be no matter of surprise if it is ready for use the coming winter.

THE BRIGHTEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.

A London Electrician exhibited the other day a new form of arc lamp which gives a light, beside which the most brilliant electric light ever previously seen looks like a smoky lantern. This extraordinary light is produced by electrifying the vapours of Mercury. Without the aid of a particle of Mercury a still Brighter Light has, by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, been brought into thousands of homes. All over the country they have restored the light of health to tired eyes, the rose-pink of beauty into pale cheeks. Miss Beasley, the landord's daughter at the Railway inn, Oldbury, Birmingham, England, said these pills, three years ago, brought light into her life which she feared had gone for ever. "I was in such a terrible state," said she, "through that ever-prevalent malady, anæmia, that I could not even dress my hair. I was just like death: people turned round to look at me. I used to fall down fainting in the road. I could not digest food—in fact, I had no appetite for it. Dr. Williams' pink pills quite cured me, and I have remained well, eating freely and working with ease. Undoubtedly these pills saved my life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable of all European chemists and drug stores.

(1) 309 18th June, 1903.

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Buldana, 17th May.

A Grumble.

I was always given to understand that the "Right little, tight little Island" was the only place where the weather could never be relied upon for two consecutive days, and that the tropics were consistently either very hot, very wet, or moderately cool for well-defined and recognised periods. Of late years the seasons have become erratic and one scarcely knows what the morrow will bring forth. When last I wrote we were being gradually reduced by the heat to a condition of limpness only to be likened to a damp cloth. To-day, although we are still in the very thick of the hot weather, the thermometer in the shade at 2 p.m. registers only 90° with a cool breeze. You will say, there is surely nothing to grumble about in that? Alas! this rose has its inevitable thorn and the fear that the rain may be delayed or insufficient in consequence is even more distressing than a scorching sun and suffocating nights. The famine bogie is seen looming in the distance and the cry of the cultivator once again is—give us heat. I do not mean to imply that there is any reason to suppose that the monsoon will be either late or scanty but only that the weather is unusually cool and that if it continues so for long, there may be cause for anxiety.

The Government Catch a Tartar.

Meanwhile we are just at present discussing with general approval the report on the Indian railways by the Commission, of which Mr. Robertson is president and which was specially appointed some 18 months ago to thoroughly investigate the subject, with a view to introducing such reforms as may be found both necessary and practicable. Mr. Robertson's report contains an almost wholesale condemnation of the present Indian railway system. The Government of India have, one would imagine, got more than they bargained for when they deputed Mr. Robertson to investigate and criticise the administration and working of Indian railways. The chief objections to the present system pointed out in the report may be summarised under three heads:—

(1) The principles on which the system is based are antiquated.

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(2) The close Government supervision and control hampers progress.

(3) The railway managements are too conservative and are wanting in enterprise and progressive spirit.

Drastic Reforms Recommended.

As remedies Mr. Robertson advises the abolition of the Government consulting engineers and examiners of accounts, also the general control of the Public Works Department official at headquarters. The universal use of bogie carriages and dining cars is recommended. Also the reduction of the time wasted at wayside stations, which has been the oft-repeated cry of travellers for years past. A great improvement in the treatment and accommodation of 3rd-class passengers is also insisted upon. The goods traffic comes in for some scathing remarks, and proposals are made for reduction of rates for passengers from 18 to 40 per cent and for goods from 30 to 60 per cent, whilst goods are to be accelerated in transit.

Commercial Principles to be Introduced.

All business men will agree that the report points out one direction in which a change is obviously required, viz., that all the Indian railways must be placed upon a practical business basis, encouraged to develop and administer their property and permitted to raise their own capital for the purpose. This would, of course, necessitate a complete change from the system at present in vogue. It would no doubt take a long time to bring into effect, but it is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will see its way to make some drastic changes in the near future. In the meantime copies of the report are being circulated to all whose opinions the Government desire, for criticism and remarks. Anglo-Indians and the Indian public generally will indeed have reason to be grateful to Mr. Robertson, if his recommendations bear even a little fruit, for there is not room for denial of the fact that our Indian railways are sadly in need of reorganisation.

Collapse of the Bagdad Railway Scheme.

As you will have seen from the telegrams, the Bagdad railway scheme has been temporarily abandoned, consequent on the refusal of the British Government to participate in it. This appears to have been more the result of a chance disclosure of the ulterior intentions of the promoters than any great discernment or statesmanship displayed by our own Government. Nevertheless the danger is past for the present, though, of course, it is bound to crop up again. In the meantime it is to be hoped that British statesmen will make a special study of the issue, in order that they may be able to act promptly and energetically when the time comes.

The End of the Hyderabad Scandal.

It will be remembered that I mentioned some time ago a case in which the Hindu Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State was accused by a Mahomedan noble of kidnapping the latter's grand-daughter and confining her in his palace. The girl's mother has now published a letter in which she asserts that there was no kidnapping or abduction but that the girl was given to the Maharajah "in marriage," and that the grandfather, who lodged the complaint against the Minister, was fully cognisant of these facts! She further says that the Nawab "either led away by motives of gain or instigated by interested parties, filed on false grounds an unfounded complaint."

This is a strong indictment especially when it is remembered that the Maharajah is a Hindu and the girl a Mahomedan. There will probably be further developments before the matter is finally settled.

Lord Curzon's Term of Office.

There has been much speculation lately on the subject of the possible extension of Lord Curzon's term of office, which would, in the usual course of things, come to an end this autumn. Some say that the wish in this case has fathered the rumour, and that no reliance can be placed in it. That there is such a general wish is beyond doubt, and it is in itself a splendid compliment to Lord Curzon. He has taken the bull by the horns so often and so energetically during the last four years and has shown such a pronounced intention and honest desire to make any improvements as may appear to be desirable, that there can be no question that it would be a serious loss to India, if he were withdrawn from the control of her fortunes at a time when so many of his schemes are still in their infancy. There is a general impression in this country that Lord Curzon will be offered an extention of the Viceroyalty for one year at least, and for all our sakes it is devoutly to be hoped that he will accept it. The alternative which is offered to us by the newspapers is far from pleasing. Mr. Brodrick has failed signally as War Minister though it must be admitted he has had a difficult time. It would indeed be a come-down from the most promising statesman and administrator that England has seen for many a long day, to the least successful member of a decidedly weak Cabinet. If Lord Curzon must leave us it is to be hoped that some one who can be trusted to carry on his work ably and tactfully will be found to take his place.

Death of Sir James Westland.

It is with great regret that the news of the death of this able member of the Indian Civil Service has been received in India. Sir James entered the Civil Service in 1861 and spent the greater part of his service in India in the Finance Department. In 1889 he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam, but coming to the conclusion that the appointment would not suit him, he resigned the service before taking over charge. But on Sir David Barbour's retirement he was recalled to serve on the Viceroy's Council as financial member. Sir James was possessed of exceptional abilities as an accountant, although his want of originality and a lack of the power of expressing his thoughts effectively, prevented him from attaining great distinction as a financier. His treatment of the currency settlement question, which Sir David had handled in a masterly manner, was weak; on the other hand, he showed to great advantage in the difficult operation of the India rupee debt conversion. It is for the able part he played in this latter transaction that Sir James Westland will be principally remembered hereafter. Although he was often at variance, officially, with many of his contemporaries, no personal element was allowed to creep into these encounters, and his many friends will sincerely mourn his loss, whilst the public must realise that a conscientious and able officer has passed beyond recall.

Afghanistan.

On 24th April the Amir held a Grand Durbar to celebrate his accession. Unfortunately the severe scarcity, almost amounting to a famine, existing in Afghanistan, rendered a very large gathering impossible; the occasion was consequently shorn of much of its grandeur, and only a few representatives from each tribal section were permitted to attend. The Amir in his speech promised everyone fair. It is understood that medals to commemorate the occasion are to be presented to the troops who took part in the ceremony. The scarcity already referred to has become so acute that the Amir, who is as bigoted as his father on the subject of taxation, has temporarily withdrawn the tax on the import of food grains. Had Habibulla realised the situation six months earlier and acted then as he has done now, his people would have been saved much suffering and matters would not have become so critical as they evidently are at present.

The Ferocious Dhoolies.

I wonder if any of your readers have heard the following very amusing story told of Burke when attacking Warren Hastings in Parliament. For the benefit of those who do not know, I must first explain that a Dhooly is a covered litter and is used as the principal ambulance of the Indian Army. There had been some fighting in India in which Burke accused the British troops of cruelty to the enemy's wounded. During the debate Burke is said to have delivered himself of the following with great emphasis, in support of his charges:—"After a sanguinary engagement the said Warren Hastings had actually ordered the ferocious Dhoolies to charge down the mountain and seize upon the wounded."

Report.

THE SHANGHAI MERCURY, LIMITED

Report and Accounts

for the twelve months ending 30th April, 1903. For presentation to the shareholders at the Third Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Head Office of the Company, on Saturday, 27th June, at 11.30 a.m.

The Directors, in submitting their third annual report and the audited statement of the Company's accounts made up to the 30th April last, are pleased to be able to again congratulate the shareholders upon the very satisfactory result of the year's working.

Profit and Loss Account:—After paying an interim dividend of 5 per cent on the 27th November, writing off Tls. 4,784.04 for depreciation, etc., and providing for Directors' and Auditor's fees, the balance to the credit of this account amounts to Tls. 4,552.75, out of which the Directors propose to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent, absorbing Tls. 3,500, to pay a bonus to the working portion of the foreign staff, of 10 per cent, amounting to Tls. 720.00, and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 332.75.

Directors:—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. Clark retires from the Board, but being eligible, offers

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease it sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

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himself for re-election. During the absence of Mr. Ballard at home, Mr. D. MacGillivray has been asked to join the Board in his place. This requires the confirmation of the shareholders.

Auditor:—The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Leake, who offers himself for election for the ensuing year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Twelve Months ended 30th April, 1903.

Dr.		Tls.
To Interim Dividend at 5% paid 28th November, 1902		3,500.00
,, Written off—		
Preliminary Expenses	300.00	
Removing Expenses	200.00	
Legal Expenses	400.00	
Sundry Debtors, being provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	743.49	
		1,643.49
,, Depreciation—		
Plant	2,636.66	
Furniture	102.94	
Library	197.62	
Printed Books	203.33	
		3,140.55
,, Directors' and Auditor's Fees,		1,000.00
,, Balance		4,552.75
	Tls.	13,836.79

Cr.		Tls.
By Balance of Last Account	3,602.60	
Less Final Dividend paid 25th June, 1902	3,500.00	
		102.60
,, Transfer Fees		3.50
,, Balance Working Account		13,731.29
	Tls.	13,836.79

BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO THE 30TH APRIL, 1903.

Dr.		Tls.
Capital, in 14,000 Shares at Tls. 50 S.S., fully paid up		70,000.00
Sundry Creditors		8,966.63
Balance Profit and Loss	8,052.75	
Less Interim Dividend paid 27/11/02	3,500 00	
		4,552.75
	Tls.	83,519.38

Cr.		Tls.
Plant, stocks, furniture, etc.		41,338.60
Goodwill		20,000.00
Sundry debtors		20,300.00
Cash in Bank	1,685.23	
,, in hand	195.55	
		1,880.78
	Tls.	83,519.38

Shanghai, 28th May, 1903.

J. D. CLARK,
A. C. HUNTER,
D. MACGILLIVRAY, } *Directors.*

JNO. GREEN,
Secretary.

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and accounts of the Shanghai Mercury, Limited, for the year ending 30th April, 1903, and find the above accounts to be in accordance therewith.

ARTHUR R. LEAKE,
Chartered Accountant.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1903.

Amusements.

SPORT.

Cricket.

S.C.C. *v.* Y.M.C.A.

Saturday was a very hot day by contrast with those just preceding and it is hard to sustain interest in cricket matches when one sees the same teams play week after week under different names. The above match took place on the Cricket Club ground. The Y.M.C.A., batted first but the play was rather slow. W. H. Moule being the only exponent of lively cricket. G. F. and A. E. Lanning were the first to face the bowling and in the sixth over the former was bowled by Dunman. His brother succumbed in Dunman's next over, leaving Moule and Middleton at the wickets. Moule played his usually sound game, and his innings of 57 included 4 4's and 6 3's. With Moule and Billings together Dew who had been bowling steadily without success was relieved by Hewlett and Dunman was shortly after relieved by Reid. Billings was caught off Reid and the total then stood at 71 for 4 wickets. Dew and Dunman were again put on and the former took the last five wickets for 20 runs. O. V. Lanning, who went in 4th wicket down, played a steady innings of 11 and carried his bat. The total score was 120.

The Cricket Club were rather at a disadvantage as two of their men were absent. They opened pretty well, however. Farbridge and Reid went in first and accounted for 27 runs, before the former was bowled by G. F. Lanning. Tyack took his place, but in the next over Reid was superseded by Hewlett, who only made 2 runs before the veteran J. B. Walsh wielded the bat. When the 4th wicket went down the score stood at 53 and the remaining 4 wickets only contributed 15. Billings took the last 3 wickets in 7 balls, the S. C. C. score being 69. They were therefore beaten by 51 runs.

The match would certainly have been a better one if the two absentees from the S. C. C. team had turned up, but the Y. M. C. A. team was a very good one and would have taken a good bit of beating. Of course many of the members of the Y. M. C. A. team are also members of the Cricket Club, which loses some of its best men in a match of this kind.

The scores were as follows :—

Y. M. C. A.

G. F. Lanning, b. Dunman	3
A. E Lanning, b. Dunman	15
W. H. Moule, c. sub., b. Dunman	56
E. Middleton, b. Dunman	6
G. M Billings, c. Dunman, b. Reid	6
O. V. Lanning, not out	11
W. A. Crombie, b. Dew	0
H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Dew	2
D. E. Donnelly, c. Hewlett, b. Dew	0
A. W. McPhail, b. Dew	2
P. Lancaster, c. Walsh, b. Dew	0
Extras	19
	120

S. C. C.

R. C. Farbridge, b. G. F. Lanning	17
T. R. Reid, b. Crombie	7
W. J. Tyack, b. O. V. Lanning	11
W. M. Hewlett, b. Crombie	2
J. B. Walsh, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Billings	22
C. C. Dunman, b. O. V. Lanning	2
W. R. Lemarchand, b. Billings	2
G. C. Dew, not out	1
H. M. Gorton, b. Billings	0
C. G. Close, absent.	
H. S. Goodfellow, absent.	
Extras	5
	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y. M. C. A.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
G. C. Dew	11	3	43	5
C. C. Dunman	14	3	33	4
W. M. Hewlett	5	1	15	0
T. R. Reid	3	0	10	1

S. C. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
W. A. Crombie	11	4	16	2
G. F. Lanning	8	0	20	1
O. V. Lanning	7	2	13	2
G. M. Billings	5	0	15	3

S.C.C. *v.* ALLEY ATHLETIC CLUB.

Hot drying sun following a week's heavy rains had prepared the ground nicely for the bowlers on Saturday, as the Alleyite batsmen especially discovered when they stood up to the Recreation Club's crack trundlers. The match took place on the Recreation Club's ground and the homesters, who went first to the wickets, did none too well. T. Wallace was clean bowled with Potter's fifth ball and before a run had been scored. Turnbull made a two and a four and was then caught off the same bowler; and at 17 four good wickets were down. Krech joined E. W. Russell and playing steadily while his partner hit, helped to put a better complexion on things, but with the succumbing of Russell to McClure it would have been all over but for W. G. Brown, whose nine came in most usefully. Out of a total of 52, 11 were due to extras. Potter and McClure had bowled throughout and had halved the wickets at just under and over four runs each respectively. The Alleyites' innings was a short one, five overs each from Russell and Turnbull disposing of the ten men for only 18 runs. After Smith had left at two, Pearce and Cumming raised the score to nine, when both were out. Potter, Sharpin, and Murray, went in procession to and from the wickets without making any addition to the total. Russell doing the hat trick. Tweed and Evans made a slight attempt to save the situation and by their endeavours the total got into double figures. Russell's six wickets cost 11 runs, and Turnbull's four for five runs gave an even lower average.

With such low scoring there was time for a second innings, in which both sides did better, but although the homesters closed their innings with a big advantage and at one time looked like disposing of their opponents as easily as before, the Alleyites played out time. The Recreation Club victory had therefore to be claimed on the first innings. They had reserved their best batsmen, but these went in to make out vigorously especially Veitch, who opened with a five hit and was not dismissed till he had 42 to his credit. Robinson, Brown, and Russell did their share, and when the total stood at 97 with only six wickets down the innings was declared closed. The visitors looked

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

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in sorry plight with five wickets down for 13 runs, but Pearce and Brand then made a determined stand. Twenty-eight was telegraphed when Brand's wickets were disturbed by Naylor. Fearon came in and remained while 14 more runs were added. With his dismissal at 40, stumps were drawn, Pearce carrying out his bat, top scorer with 16 runs. Of the seven wickets that fell Naylor had taken six at a cost of 15 runs.

S. R. C.

1st Innings.

W. J. Turnbull, c. McClure, b. Potter.	6
T. Wallace, b Potter	0
E. W. Russell, b. McClure	17
S. M. Wallace, b. McClure	2
T. Veitch, b. McClure	0
C. Kragh, b. Potter	4
J. Naylor, c. Brand, b Potter	0
W. G. Brown, c Sharpin, b. McClure..	9
S. Robinson, b. Potter	1
H. W. Wolfenden, b. McClure....	1
G. Perfect, not out....	1
Extras	11
	52

S. R. C.

2nd Innings.

J. Naylor, run out	3
T Veitch, l.b.w., b. Potter	42
H. W. Wolfenden, b. McClure	1
S. Robinson, c. sub., b McClure	17
W. G. Brown, b. Smith....	10
W. J. Turnbull, c. McClure, b. Potter.	10
E. W. Russell, not out	10
T. Wallace, S. M. Wallace, G. Perfect, C. Kragh } did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (six wickets)	97

Innings declared closed.

Alley Athletic Club.

1st Innings.

E. C Pearce, c Robinson, b. Russell..	2
W. G. Smith, l.b.w., b Turnbull....	2
E. O. Cumming, b. Turnbull	3
F. W. Potter, c. and b. Russell	0
H. D. Sharpin, b. Russell....	0
W. C. Murray, b. Russell	0
J. K. Tweed, b. Russell....	2
C. Evans, b. Turnbull	6
J. A. Brand, b. Russell....	0
R. I. Fearon, b. Turnbull....	0
A. J. McClure, not out	1
Byes	2
	18

Alley Athletic Club.

2nd Innings

A. J. McClure, c. Robinson, b Naylor.	3
W. C. Murray, b Naylor	2
W. G. Smith, b. S. M. Wallace	3
J. A. Brand, b. Naylor	7
F. W. Potter, c. Brown, b. Naylor	1
J. K. Tweed, b. Naylor....	0
E. C. Pearce, not out....	16
R. J. Fearon, l.b.w., b. Naylor	4
C. Evans, H. D. Sharpin, E. O. Cumming } did not bat.	
Leg-byes	4
	40

Bowling Analysis.

S. R. C.

1st Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
F. W. Potter	9	3	19	5
A. J. McClure	8.5	1	2:	5

S. R. C.

2nd Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
F. W. Potter..	9	1	29	2
A. J. McClure	7	2	19	2
W. G. Smith...	2.5	0	16	1
H. D. Sharpin.	2	0	17	0
W. C. Murray..	2	0	12	0

Alley Athletic Club.

1st Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
E. W. Russell.	5	0	11	6
W. J. Turnbull	4.5	2	5	4

Alley Athletic Club.

2nd Innings.

	Overs.	Mdens.	Runs.	Wkts.
S. M. Wallace	6	0	21	1
J. Naylor ...	6	1	15	6

Cricket.—Shanghai Recreation Club.

Vice-President's Team v. Secretary's Team.

A most enjoyable game was played on the Recreation Ground on Sunday last between teams picked by the Secretary and Vice-President and was productive of some good play on both sides. Tiffin was served on the ground to which about 30 sat down, and a start was made about 1.45 p.m on a faultless wicket. Turnbull won the toss and decided to bat, J. B. Walsh and S. Robinson facing the bowling of Messrs. Emerson and Hanson. "J. B" was getting well set when in trying a stylish glance he was given out leg before. There was some little doubt in J. B.'s mind whether or not the wicket widening suggestion had been adopted or not on this occasion. Turnbull was on the aggressive at once, his driving being particularly hard and clean and his play all round the wicket fully up to his last season's form He retired unbeaten with 106 to his credit, after several changes in the bowling had been made without effect. McAlister proved a very serviceable partner and hit up 33 before being c. and b. by Wolfenden, and J. Stewart, when the closure was applied with seven wickets down, had scored 23 by fairly good cricket. The Vice-President's team did not fulfil the expectations formed of it, for with the exception of Russell, who made 8 and who was, by the way, clean bowled for the first time in Shanghai, no stand was made against the bowling of Turnbull, who took seven wickets for 26 runs. In the follow on they made a better showing Wolfenden hitting out in good shape for 38 and Kragh and Russell being not out respectively with 15 and 20 in a total of 107, the Secretarial team of course winning on the first innings by 147 runs. It would be difficult to find a more pleasant way of spending the day; such was the verdict of all who took part, and the wish was freely expressed that this might be the forerunner of other Sunday fixtures.

Scores :—

Secretary's Team.

J. B. Walsh, l.b.w., b Emerson....	12
S. J. Robinson, b. Emerson	2
W. J Turnbull, retired	106
C. G Close, c Kragh, b. Emerson	0
D. McAlister, c. and b. Wolfenden....	33
J. E. Watson, b. Hanson	0
G. C. Perfect, c. Buckley, b. Kragh ...	2
J. Stewart not out....	23
A. Holroyd, not out	5
B. Jones, J. Spenceley, A. N. Other, } did not bat.	
Extras	17
	200

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Vice-President's Team.

K. W. Campbell, c. Holroyd, b. McAlister	1
H. B. Emerson, l.b.w., b. Turnbull....	7
W. G. Brown, b. Turnbull...	10
E. W. Russell, b. Turnbull	18
A. Hanson, b. Turnbull....	0
Kragh, b. Turnbull	3
A. M. Kechnie, c. Watson, b. Walsh ...	3
H. Wolfenden, b. Turnbull	1
A. Allen, run out....	0
J. Buckley, b. Turnbull	3
J. Evans, not out....	4
C. R. Tozer, b. Walsh....	1
Wide balls	2
	53

2nd Innings.

J. Buckley, b. Watson	18
H. Wolfenden, run out	38
A. McKechnie, b. Holroyd	0
K. W. Campbell, b. Turnbull	10
E. W. Russell, not out	20
W. G. Brown, b. Holroyd	2
C. H. Kragh not out	15
A. Hanson, B. Jones, J. Evans, C. R. Tozer, H. B. Emerson } did not bat.	
Byes	4
	107

Bowling Analysis.

Secretary's Team.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Emerson	11	0	50	3
Hanson	11	4	32	1
Russell	4	0	19	0
Kragh	5	0	24	1
Brown	8	0	38	0
Wolfenden ...	5	0	20	1

Vice-President's Team.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Turnbull	7	0	26	7
McAlister ...	2	1	3	1
Walsh	4	0	22	2

2nd Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Watson	3	0	27	1
Holroyd ...	4	0	19	2
Close	3	0	6	0
Perfect	2	0	18	0
Walsh	3	0	17	0
Turnbull	3	0	16	1

The Sportsman's Gun Club.

At the Sportsman's Gun Club, the June Monthly Cup Competition was held on the 14th instant with the following result :—

Machado	1111011112111111012—18
Quelch	0111001221211111010—16
Warner	0211112212011011011—15
Collingwood	2110002110011012212—13
Kent	0121121100111201001—13
Derby	1111000101012101220—12
Nazer	0012122102000210012l—12
Boyd	2010020120122001012—12
Oliveira	0220000011010110211—11
Cameron	2022022200012201000—11
Schwarz	1011102020021000102—10

Three others competed. The sun apparently made everyone slow, except Mr. Machado, who made a very good shoot and would have won the Cup outright had it not been for the handicap, by which it goes to Mr. Warner for the first time.

S. V. C. Reserve Company.

The Members of the Reserve Company held their monthly Competition at the Rifle Range last Sunday.

The weather was perfect, a cloudless sky and the hot sun tempered by a little breeze.

The entries for this, the last competition of the season, were fewer than usual, being only twenty-one.

The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range and 2 sighting shots, any position, Bisley Targets, and only the rifles supplied at the range to be used.

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Two prizes were presented, one (a silver cigarette case) by Corporal L. Plummer to the highest scorer on a sealed handicap, and the other (a pair of silver vases) by the Company to the highest scorer.

The shooting was not so good as usual, the scores at 600 yards being very poor.

The following are the seven best scores:

Priv.	A. H Brooks	86
,,	G. Peace	86
,,	F. E Taylor	81
,,	H. H. Read	80
,,	T. Macdonald	76
,,	H. Weber	73
,,	A. Allan	71

Privates Brooks and Peace tied for the Company's Prize. Private Peace (3 points) also tied with Private Allan (18 points) for the Handicap Prize.

After the competition the members sat down to tiffin in the pavilion, Captain G. R. Wingrove, in the absence of Captain C. M. Adamson, presiding. During Tiffin Captain Wingrove informed the members that the present meeting was the last of the season. Next season would commence in October. After tiffin the ties were shot off resulting in Private Peace winning the Company's prize and Private Allan the handicap prize, which were then presented by Captain Wingrove to the fortunate winners.

Some more shooting, a refreshing cup of tea, and a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary, Corporal H. Browett, closed another very enjoyable meeting.

Shanghai Yacht Club.

Saturday's programme has already been given in our columns. "A" class started punctually at 3.30 p.m. A very good start resulted, the Phyllis getting the lead. At the homeward turn the Thresher drew ahead, and the Phyllis and Spoondrift followed close together. The Winsome was not far behind and when near the Arsenal got right ahead for a while but lost her advantage again.

The times were as follows:—

	h.	m.	secs.
Thresher	6	37	10
Spoondrift } Phyllis }	6	30	30
Winsome	6	30	50
Violet	6	38	10
Ethel	7	4	—

The Winsome wins the rating prize as she was allowed 13 m. 40 secs. by the Thresher; the Spoondrift coming in second and Violet third. The Ethel and the Phyllis are not eligible.

"B" Class.

Only four boats started, and Madcap led at first but was soon overtaken by the Sybil. Before passing the mark boat the Leven overtook the latter and the Madcap came up to the 2nd place. After a close race home the Leven came in first, closely followed by the Madcap. The Leven won both handicap and rating prizes.

FINISHING TIMES.

	h.	m.	secs.
Leven	6	40	12
Madcap	6	44	30
Sibyl	6	57	20
Wee Wynn	7	6	10

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughtout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Correspondence.

JUST INDIGNATION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A cowardly and brutal assault was committed this morning by a foreigner who, accompanied by his wife, was driving up Broadway.

A Chinaman from Nanking who had landed from a steamer shortly before, on his first visit to Shanghai, and carrying the inevitable bundle, when opposite Ching Chong's store stepped off the footpath to make way for another pedestrian, thus coming within striking distance of this Jehu's ever-swinging-whip, unfortunately just at the right distance to receive the full force of the lash, which caught the poor countryman at the extreme edge of the lower eyelids and right down the neck on the left, the man having his back to the approaching vehicle:—an eighth of an inch higher and the poor fellow's eyes would most probably have been permanently injured—as it was, he was unable to see for fully five minutes, and a weal was raised quite half an inch high. The cowardly deed was witnessed by a foreigner, and relief at once afforded, after which the man was induced to go to the police station to lodge a complaint, but while there, on learning a foreigner had committed the assault, refused to prosecute; those who are conversant with the treatment frequently accorded a Chinese complainant in a native Court, can well understand this refusal (the more especially when the complainant is a country yokel), and much to the regret of many, no just punishment has resulted.

Some satisfaction, however, was obtained by the information acquired, that owing to several complaints being lodged by natives against them, the police have been instructed to keep a sharp eye on the drivers of this particular dogcart, and it is to be hoped, should occasion arise, exemplary punishment will follow the next offence.

All those accustomed to either riding or driving are aware the majority of "Jacks Ashore" seem to have an idea the roads are their peculiar property, and made for their especial benefit.

It is also equally well known the Chinese by their lethargic behaviour are not only a great source of annoyance, but a positive danger—yet this is no crime, and although great irritation is engendered, no one has the right to take the law into his own hands, and nearly deprive a fellow-creature of his eyesight, when a cut of the whip round the nether man would not only serve the purpose of relieving the splenetic driver, but make John Chinaman look a little more lively.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

A HATER OF INJUSTICE.

11th June.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With great satisfaction I have read the public complaint made by "A Hater of Injustice" in this morning's issue of your paper.

For more than one year I have passed along the Broadway several times a day and therefore know this particular dogcart pretty well. Of course I am sure many of our neighbours in that part of our Settlement do and have witnessed similar cowardly cases as reported with "Just Indignation."

Being fully aware that many of our Chinese population, especially ricsha and other coolies, cause much annoyance and even danger by their stupid and thoughtless behaviour to the other traffic, I, too, am of opinion that the reckless driving of dogcarts, etc., often enough by absolutely incompetent and arrogant people who seem to think every part of the roads their own property and expect every other man to give way, should be stopped.

The driver of a dogcart has no other right than everyone else and should be obliged, or eventually compelled, to keep to the proper side of the road as long as there is no chance to pass the other vehicles, etc., in front safely.

In cases as described in "Just Indignation" every educated foreigner should deem it his sacred duty to report at once to the police, in order to protect helpless folks against brutal assaults and to bring the offenders to justice and a well-deserved fine.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

A DAILY WITNESS.

12th June.

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL HALL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your report this morning of the meeting of the Missionary Association to consider a Memorial Building Scheme, I am made to describe a fund of Tls. 30,000 as a "paltry sum." I have no remembrance of using such a term although I emphasised my opinion that there would be no insuperable difficulty in getting this amount together for the worthy object contemplated. I do not consider the amount a "paltry sum," but one more commensurate with the scheme outlined than smaller sums which had been named.

I am, etc,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

12th June.

THE HANGCHOW MONTHLY LECTURE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I beg a little space in your valuable paper to tell your readers about the Hangchow monthly lecture? The Chinese are very much in need of lectures and do not know the privilege of them. If you stroll along the streets in Hangchow you will see that many great conversationalists in the tea shops are talking about the old customs, idle talks, etc. There is no man who gives lectures on useful knowledge or moral essays. So if an old man is asked, "What are the causes of the eclipses of the sun and moon?" he would immediately reply, "That the heavenly dog devours them." If he is asked, "How do you know?" he would say, "It is the common belief." What nonsense these answers are! So the Chinese are just like the blind leading the blind. But I am glad to say that there are foreign missionaries and enlightened natives who are very anxious to give lectures to the people in order to dispel their ignorance. The Rev. Mr. Judson, an intelligent man, has after consulting with his fellow-teachers, decided to have a lecture given once a month. Three interesting lectures have been already given to us by the Rev. J. C. Garritt, the Rev. E. L. Mattox, A.M., and Mr. Chow Mow-kong, B.A. On the 1st inst. it was Dr. Main's turn to give a lecture on Mosquitoes. The people were gathered together in the chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission College at 8 p.m. There were present some literati, gentry, and ladies. Dr. Main did his best to tell us

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how the mosquito is transformed and where it hides, and what is the result of its sting on our body and what we should do to prevent it coming to us. He gave a great many examples in explanation of his subject. So the smallest schoolboy understood what he was teaching. He closed his lecture about half-past nine and was greatly applauded by the crowd.

I hope that many lectures will be given to the people in order to let them know little by little each day until they are all educated.

I am told that the building of the Hangchow Lecture Hall has already begun and is hoped to be finished this autumn. The total sum received for the Lecture Hall is about $4,000, which was subscribed willingly by the generous ladies and gentlemen. Excuse me taking up so much room in your valuable paper.

I am, etc.,

Li Youning.

Hangchow Hospital,
9th June.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It has given me much pleasure to see in your columns the hearty manner in which the Shanghai community have taken up Dr. Reid's scheme for an International Institute.

It is five years since that enterprise was first brought to their notice; why has it hung fire for so long a time? And what modification has the scheme undergone in the meantime? To answer these questions in detail would be to give an epitome of the recent history of the Eastern World. The original idea was to place the institution at Peking for the benefit of the mandarins of the capital. They, on their part, gave it a cordial welcome, in those days when the Emperor's educational reforms were in full boom, and Dr. Reid left Peking with a strong recommendation from the Tsungli Yamên, and a stronger one from the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang. I was with him when he obtained the latter. "He has one from the Yamên, what does he want with another?" said Li, in his characteristic growl. "He wants it," I replied, "because nobody in the West knows anything about the Tsungli Yamên: the only name they know the world over is that of Li Hung-chang." "He shall have it," said Li, smiling from ear to ear.

What a change had come over the scene when Dr. Reid returned to Peking two years later. The Boxers were in full swing and, before he had time to settle down, he had to fly for his life. His house was reduced to ashes, and in the siege that followed he shed his blood in the defence of the Legations. When the Court was recalled, the outlook was too uncertain to encourage the building of the Institute. Not to speak of the hollowness of most measures in the way of reforms, there was the shadow of Russia coming down from the North making it probable that the Court would not remain there many years.

Reluctantly he turned from the nominal to the real capital of China and he is happy to find that his old friends are ready to stand by him. The idea is both grand and original and, if carried out, it will make a most important addition to the institutions of Shanghai. When I gave my cheque in aid of the enterprise it was in the expectation that its seat would be in Peking. Having watched the course of events in the North, I cordially approve Dr. Reid's decision to plant his Institute in the commercial capital of the Empire.

I am, etc.,
W. A. P. Martin.

Wuchang, 8th June.

CHILDREN, AMAHS, AND THE GARDEN.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I am one of those who remember the times when the presence of a "real live baby" in the Public Garden created quite a sensation. Time has changed this, however, and the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, so much so that the "dear little ones" and especially their attendant amahs leave very little room in the Garden for "grown-ups." There is standing room, certainly, but in spite of the very praiseworthy efforts of the authorities, very little sitting-room, especially when the Band is playing. The chairs and other seats are then collected together by the amahs who, with a happy combination of Chinese stubbornness and the quiet unconcern inherent in womanhood, hold their pleasant confabulations, frightening would-be suitors for their seats away by a determined look of "j'y suis, j'y reste." Could not amahs be told to bring their own bamboo stools? And could not children be prohibited from using other chairs than those provided for their special use for playthings when they don't want to sit on them?

In many continental towns there are public play-grounds for children. Is there any reason why one or two of the grass plots on the Bund nearest the Garden should not be made into such play grounds by planting a few shade-trees, erecting some roofed shelters with seats like those in the Garden and plenty of swings, roundabouts, and other means of amusement and sport for children, so that they could romp there to their hearts' content, and the Garden offer to their rest-seeking elders that balmy quietude of which we are often in need, besides a possibility of hearing the Band undisturbed by the unearthly screams and yells of playing children?

By the way, what is the reason for not planting one or two rows of those beautiful plane trees on the river side of the grass plots along the whole length of the Bund, connecting the row in the Garden with those of the French Bund?

I am, etc.,
Lotus Eater.

16th June.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

(1) Manchus and members of the Chinese Banner Corps of the rank of Vice-Presidents of Boards, Sub-Chancellors of the Grand Secretariat, and of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Metropolitan grades who hold the Chinshih (Doctor) degree, who have not yet been examined as to fitness to conduct the provincial examinations, are commanded to present themselves on the 23rd instant at the Upper Imperial Study room to undergo the requisite examinations in order to qualify for the posts of Special Examiners. Those who do not desire to compete must report themselves to the Board of Rites, which will then erase their names from the list.

(2) Chung Li is appointed Inspector of the Privy Cabinet.

(3) Hsi Lien is appointed Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat with the brevet hatton of a Vice-President of the Board of Rites.

11th June.

We have received a memorial from the Board of Revenue reporting the destruction by fire on the 8th instant of the Record Room for the sale of official rank, etc., the Treasury Room, and the Great Hall of the said Board. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the said Board, the secretarial staff and scribes on duty at the time of the conflagration, are handed to the Board concerned for the determination of an adequate penalty, and we also hereby command that an investigation into the damages incurred be speedily made and reported upon to us.

12th June.

(1) Ch'en Pih having in obedience to our commands brought over from K'anshanhsien the sacred iron tablet for producing rain which he has placed in the Chiaseng temple, we hereby command Prince Chun to take with him one stick of great Tibetan incense and burn it before the said tablet and also make sacrifice to it on our behalf.

(2) Decree in response to memorial of Wu Ting-pin, Acting Governor of Shansi, commending certain worthy officials of that province and cashiering and removing from office others who have misbehaved themselves.

(3) Cashiering and dismissing from office for over certain majors and captains of the Kuang-i army for failing to keep discipline in their corps, so that the troops upon being defeated by the rebels turned around and joined the enemy. A certain captain named Kao K'ê-chi, who had been recently cashiered and ordered to banishment and to work as a convict on the postroads in Chinese Turkestan, having failed in proceeding promptly to his place of banishment and on the contrary having made himself further obnoxious in creating disturbances in the cantonments, is ordered to be led forth and summarily executed as a warning to the army.

13th June.

(1) Decree stating that the Emperor has appointed the 18th instant for another day of prayer for rain, his Majesty himself proceeding to the Chiaseng temple to pray on that day and appointing a number of princes to sacrifice at other temples on the same day.

(2) [illegible], Governor-General Tsêtai of Honan, is transferred to Szechuan in the same capacity.

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14th June.

(1) The expectant Taotai Chang Chên-hun, who was received in audience this morning, is promoted to be an expectant Metropolitan Officer of the 3rd grade, with the brevet button of Vice-President of one of the Six Boards. Furthermore, when the proposed Ministry of Commerce —Shang Pu—shall have been established the Ministers of said Board shall take the said Chang Chên-hsun in hand and give him a suitable appointment in their department.

(2) The eighty-four newly passed Chinshih (Doctors) of the first-class, at the head of which is Chu Kuo-chên; one hundred and twenty of the second-class with Kuan Chieh-san at their head, and one hundred and six of the third-class, with Wang Hsün at their head, are hereby granted the privilege of presenting themselves for examination before the Throne to compete for the Hanlin degree.

16th June.

Lien Yü (Manchu) is appointed prefect of Yachou.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

12th June

H.E. Tsen Chun-hsuen.

Viceroy-designate of Liang-kuang, arrived outside Woosung on Wednesday morning, and as H.E. did not come inside, the Taotai and other officials in the Chinese gunboat Chünho went out to meet him. The Viceroy then proceeded southwards and the Chünho with her passengers returned to Shanghai the same afternoon.

A Serious Rumour.

The "Supao" publishes a rumour to the effect that Governor Tuan Fang of Hupeh, and Acting Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, had been attacked by an assassin two days ago in his yamên in Wuchang, but whether seriously wounded or not is not given out. The rumour also states that a strict search for the assassin had been made in the city of Wuchang, the gates of which were not opened until at a much later hour than usual, a circumstance which naturally caused much excitement at the time.

13th June.

A Welcome Refutal.

With reference to the rumour published by the "Hupao" the other day about the summary decapitation by Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai of two students, sent to him by the Chinese youths studying in Tokio as their representatives, asking that a volunteer battalion composed of these students should be received and armed by the Viceroy, "when China fights Russia for the possession of Manchuria," the same paper now states that the rumour is false, the statement having been refuted by the correspondent of that paper in the North who had been instructed to find out the truth.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

It is reported from the North that, while the Empress Dowager is anxious to keep Viceroy Chang Chih-tung in Peking as one of her Grand Councillors, both Prince Ching and Lu Ch'uan-lin dislike the idea and are opposing her Majesty. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, on the other hand, does not wish to stay in Peking, but is anxious to return South to become Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces. His Excellency, therefore, advises the Empress Dowager to take Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai into the Grand Council and then transfer Viceroy Wei Kuang-t'ao from Nanking to the Chihli Viceroyalty—to take Yuan Shih-k'ai's place on the one hand, and make way for him (Chang Chih-tung) on the other.

The Situation in Peking.

A native paper has a dispatch from Peking which we translate as follows:—"Although the Government tell everybody that the demands of Russia in regard to Manchuria have been rejected by China in toto, yet it is an open secret that, sub rosâ, the advisers of the Throne have given way to all the demands of Russia. Indeed the Waiwupu dare not discuss any important international questions, whilst none of the Ministers of that Department are seen nowadays within its precincts. They are, however, plunging deep into social intercourse with foreign officials, and dinners and banquets are the order of the day with them just now. Indeed their Majesties proffer no questions about how to oppose Russia in Manchuria, nor can there be found any one caring under the circumstances to address the Throne on the matter. Even the eunuchs in the Palace when asked as to how things are getting along in the Grand Council, etc., reply just now, 'Oh! we know nothing nor care for anything except to see that our rice-bowls are full and palatable to the mouth. That's all.' The sale of official rank goes on gaily and daily and in such a manner that it would seem the sellers are trying to make all they can while they can as if the day of reckoning were not far off. As for Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai he looks as if weighed down by the knowledge of some impending calamity. In fact he has a seared and worried look about him. Even the Empress Dowager is getting distrustful of his ability to stem any political storm. Her Majesty has been known to have asked Yuan about the condition of his army, whether it can be depended upon to give adequate protection to their Majesties in time of trouble, and to these questions Yuan has always given uncertain replies. Prince Ching also has shown that he does not think Yuan fitted to fill the important post of Grand Councillor. As for the Grand Secretary Wang Wên-shao, he is getting senile, and when any one talks to him for any length of time H.E. falls off to sleep. Lu Ch'uan-lin is now anxious to leave Peking for some post in the provinces as if he feared calamity to be in the near distance as regards Peking. Such are the men upon whom poor, unfortunate China has to depend at present."

15th June.

The Commercial Treaty Negotiations.

"An Imperial Rescript has been issued commanding the Chinese Treaty Commissioners to transfer the scene of the Treaty negotiations from Shanghai to Peking. No valid reasons were given." The above is the substance of a telegram from Peking, but it appears to us, however, that the present negotiations being for a commercial treaty and not a political one, and Shanghai being the commercial emporium of China, there cannot be any place more fitted in every way for such negotiations than Shanghai. It would seem, moreover, from the departure the other day for the North of the Russian Treaty Commissioner that, perhaps, the Muscovite is at the bottom of the Imperial Rescript quoted above, "for in all things, just now, the Prince and Ministers of the Grand Council are the very humble servants and slaves of Ta Ngo Kuo, the Great Russian Empire." There are not wanting some who shrewdly guess that the Russians wish to insert certain clauses referring to Manchuria in their commercial treaty with China, which would serve their turn better than if the Manchurian clauses were the subject of a separate secret treaty with China about which awkward questions may well be asked by certain other Powers.

The Result

of Prince Tsai Chên and Na Tung's enquiries into the financial system of Japan, while they were in that country recently, which has been embodied by them in a pamphlet and presented on their return to Peking the other day to the Empress Dowager, is said to have much gratified her Majesty.

The Disturbance in Yunnan.

The local mandarins have received news from Yunnan to the effect that the insurgents have captured the city of Shihpingchou, not far from Linganfu. The last named city, it is further reported, has been recaptured by the Imperial troops and the capture of Shihpingchou by the insurgents is explained by the statement that the insurgents having been driven out of Linganfu marched upon Shihpingchou and took that city by surprise.

16th June.

The Russian Grip on Manchuria.

The following was sent recently by the Peking correspondent of the Tokio "Asahi" to his paper as the result of his investigations in Manchuria:—"The majority of the Russian officers in Manchuria have sent for their families to join them, realising that Japan would not dare to fight Russia. Active work is being now made in repairing the government highways and other routes of communication between Fênghuangch'êng and various points on the Yalu river. Russia has concentrated a brigade of troops at Kirin, under a Lieutenant-General, and numerous other bodies of troops are being rapidly distributed to hold important strategic points situated in the province of the same name. The excuse given by Russian officials for doing so is that the troops in question were in Kirin before the Boxer troubles and therefore were not bound by the Agreement concerning the evacuation of Manchuria. As a matter of fact Russian officials at Liuyang sent on the 19th ultimo no less than one hundred and forty carts of ammunition and one hundred carts of fodder to Fênghuangch'êng for the use of the troops congregated there.

A Sudden Calamity.

A Hankow dispatch reports that on the 10th instant a large portion of the district of Mach'êng, Hupeh province, was suddenly inundated by the rising of the river there, resulting in the flooding of over 100,000 mow of cultivated land. Thousands of families have accordingly lost their all, but it is not yet known how many lives have been lost. Sungp'in, in Mach'êng district, it will, perhaps, be remembered, was the scene of the murder of two Swedish missionaries by a mob in July, 1893.

Likin Office in Viceroy Chang's Province

According to a Hankow report the Likin Bureau of Hupeh province has ordered the establishment of a new likin office at Chiuk'ou, where there is a station of the Lu-Han Railway. This does not look very much like the approaching abolition of likin, towards which the negotiators of the new commercial treaties have been working so hard the past ten months or so.

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17th June.

Peking Notes.

We translate the following from Northern native newspapers :—When Viceroy Chang Chih-tung arrived in Peking he was commanded by the Empress Dowager to see the Ministers of the various Powers about accepting the payment of the war indemnity in silver instead of in gold. It appears that H.E. succeeded in getting the consent of the U.S. Government to accept payment on a silver basis, and, it seems, also received a rather favourable reply from the British representative. His Excellency was, however, not so successful with the representatives of the other Powers. Lately, it appears, that Viceroy Chang has received a dispatch from the U.S. Legation informing him that although Great Britiain and the U. S. may have consented, the Chinese Government should use its own best endeavours to procure the consent of the other Powers to the same thing, but that if the others did not consent both the U.S. and Great Britain would be bound to follow the majority and their previous consent would have to be withdrawn.—Not many days ago the Empress Dowager commanded the daughters of Yü Kêng, Hu Yü-fên and of a certain district magistrate to appear before her and perform a number of calisthenic and gymnastic exercises. Her Majesty was extremely pleased and rewarded the young ladies with a round silk fan and a silver medal each.—The other day the ladies of the foreign Legation presented the Empress Dowager with a number of foreign female dresses, all of which were graciously accepted by her Majesty.

The Crisis in Yunnan.

The local mandarins have received news from Yunnan to the effect that insurgents detached from the Lingan main rebel army after capturing Shihpingchou, marched upon and also took the cities of Amichou and Ningchou, and are now apparently preparing to march eastward to the Kuangsi frontier. It is also stated that though Lingan city has been retaken by the Imperialist the insurgents hold the whole region where the copper mines are situated and are working them in conjunction with the miners, the idea being to coin the output into copper cash to be used as funds for the rebel army. The majority of the insurgents are armed with modern weapons and their numbers are greatly superior to the Imperialist forces; it is quite possible Lingan will have to be evacuated and left to the mercy of the insurgents.

The Imperial Court.

The Empress Dowager and Emperor, who have been residing at the Summer Palace, Wanshoushan, are to return to Peking on the 19th instant.

THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

The following is a translation of a private letter from a very well-informed Chinese official in Peking to a friend in Shanghai, dealing with the situation at the capital :—"Matters in Peking at the present moment seem to be even more hopeless than before. Although platitudes concerning reform in the government of the country are freely expressed by Ministers to outsiders, the fact remains that any sort of reform is heartily hated by those at the helm of affairs. According to persons attached to the Imperial Palaces, in spite of the fact that the Empress Dowager encourages social intercourse with members of the foreign Legations, the truth of the matter is that she is still filled with hatred against her guests and uses these social amenities merely to cloak her future designs on them. In outward appearance her Majesty seems to be exceedingly earnest in her desire to strengthen towards China the friendship of the foreign representatives, and to do so gives banquets and bestows presents upon them, but her heart really entertains nothing but the bitterest of rancour against all foreigners. It vividly reminds one of her conduct in the summer of 1900, during the siege of the Legations, when she, on the one hand, sent gifts of watermelons and other fruit to the beleaguered garrison, while on the other, she poured in other presents in the shape of rifle bullets and cannon shot. It is to be apprehended that this actual state of things is really unknown to the foreign representatives in the Legation. Now almost every one knows that the masses in these Northern provinces of the Empire are an uncouth and ignorant lot with whom it is difficult to reason, hence should the least thing untoward happen an immediate repetition of the horrors of 1900 can easily be imagined.

"Their Majesties pass their days enjoying themselves with witnessing theatricals and in eating and drinking; they seem to care naught for the country or for the welfare of their subjects. When audiences are given to high officials, whether of the capital or of the provinces, the topics of conversation before the Throne are only unimportant trivial matters. Should any one venture to touch upon such important matters as the government of the provinces, or on international relations, the countenance of the Empress Dowager become stern at once and her words are sharp. The culprit immediately finds himself neglected and he is then granted no more audiences. From what the writer of these lines can judge the present régime cannot become a guarantee of peace for much longer. The days of dissolution are hastening on and China is soon to become like Corea, nay, even worse than Corea if the present régime be allowed to last any longer. Believe me, the above has been the result of careful observation and deep study by me, and these are not the words of a hastily formed opinion, and it behoves foreigners to study the question also seriously and not be again caught napping as in 1900."

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions. By Harlan P. Beach, M.A. In cloth. In two volumes, Vol. I, Geography, 8vo., pp. 570. Vol. II, Statistics and Atlas, royal quarto, pp. 54 and 18 plates. New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

A first glance into these very interesting volumes encourages the idea that their utility will extend far beyond the missionary students in the universities and colleges of the United States and Canada for whose benefit they were primarily designed. They are compiled on a methodical system, easy of reference, which is further facilitated by an exhaustive index. Facts are presented bearing on the geography, ethnography and religions of the country under discussion, and are followed by temperate estimates of the missionary forces at work and the outlook before them. The atlas gives a general, and not a solely missionary, presentment of many countries and districts of which serviceable maps are not readily procurable. The pioneering value of missionary enterprise is never better exemplified than in the production of works of this character.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ld., *Fire and Sword in Shansi.* By E. H. Edwards, M.B., C.M. With illustrations. In cloth, 8vo., 325 pp. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, 1903. (6s.)

We have also received from Messrs. W. Brewer & Co., the publishers, a most readable little pamphlet of 45 pages by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, M. A., Chaplain to H. M. Forces in Hongkong, entitled *Marriage.*

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has conferred a boon on the English reading world by issuing sixpenny editions of Barry Pain's *De Omnibus and Another Englishwoman's Love-Letters*, and a shilling paper edition of the same author's *Little Entertainments.* As antidotes to dullness ion and depres these books are simply invaluable; so fertile is the writer's imagination and so pleasant and unforced his humour. You can sit down and read through the whole of one of these books at once, or you can read a bit whenever you have five minutes to spare; in either case you will thank the author and the publisher for a gift of genuine wholesome pleasure, for one does not tire of Barry Pain's humour, so spontaneously does it flow, and so keen is his observation of life.

Among our welcome arrivals here by mail in June is the volume issued annually from the office of the "Pall Mall" publications, "Pictures of 1903." Here we have a large selection, for the moderate sum of one shilling, of admirably executed reproductions of the principal pictures and sculpture in the Royal Academy and New Gallery. We cannot, indeed, judge the colouring, but apart from this, we get as good an idea of the work of our leading artists as if we had spent a morning at the two galleries With this guide in hand, we can follow intelligently the criticisms in the home papers, and can then discuss at a dinner party the progress of modern art as confidently as though we had been that very morning at Burlington House. This year's issue, it may be added, yields to few of its many predecessors in interest, the portraits and landscapes being unusually good.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS BLAKE.

The marriage of Olive, only daughter of H.E. Sir Henry Blake, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong and of Lady Blake, to Captain John Bernard Arbuthnot, A.D.C. to the Governor, was the occasion of a great social gathering in the Colony on the 8th inst. The "Hongkong Telegraph" devotes practically the whole of its issue of that date to a description of the ceremony and of everyone of importance who took part in any way in the festivities. We there read of the bride that "she has made many friends both in England and in Hongkong, and, in her womanliness, guides the smooth current of domestic joy, caring more for her home than for society, but whenever her presence is needed at official functions she is there and, like her mother, proves an exemplary help-mate to His Excellency." Miss Blake's proficiency in languages and notably in the Chinese vernacular is also referred to. The bridegroom is the eldest son of Colonel Arbuthnot of Norton Court, Gloucestershire, formerly M. P. for Hereford. He entered the Scots Guards in 1895 and saw service in South Africa, winning the medal, with several clasps. In

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1901 he made the acquaintance in London of Sir Henry Blake and family, who were in London for the Coronation, and returned to Hongkong in the position he has since filled.

St. John's Cathedral, where the wedding took place, was more than crowded. All the foreign population that could get inside were there, and the assembly of smart uniforms and smarter ladies' dresses was a memorable one. Beautiful decorations were arranged by Mr. Dunn, the Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department. The bride was "attired in a charming gown of white satin with a long court train and spray of orange blossoms and myrtle; and wore a long veil of tulle with bridal falls of real orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lotus flowers made by Mrs. Robertson, and wore a diamond tiara, given by Sir Henry and Lady Blake; a diamond and aquamarine pendant, the gift of the bridegrooom; a diamond caduceus presented by her aunt, the Duchess of St. Albans, and other beautiful gems. Her charming little bridesmaids were the Misses Phoebe and Iris May, daughters of the Hon. F. H. and Mrs. May, Miss Margaret Goodman, daughter of Chief Justice Sir William and Lady Goodman, and Miss Jean Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robertson. They wore white satin Empire dresses, trimmed with pale pink chiffon sashes tied in a rosette under the arms and hanging down in long ends to the feet; white silk mittens, and wreaths of pink roses in their hair. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses tied with ribbon, and wore a gold brooch representing spread wings with green enamel and pearl shamrock pendant, the gifts of the bridegroom."

Captain Arbuthnot and his best man, Major the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, A.D.C. to Major-General Sir W. Gascoigne, were in regimentals and Sir Henry Blake wore the uniform of Colonel of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery. The Bishop of Victoria was assisted in the service by the Rev. R. F. Johnston.

More than a thousand guests were invited to the subsequent reception and garden party at Government House, where the happy couple were suitably toasted and felicitated. There were costly presents from practically every official and public body in the Colony as well as from the personal friends of bride and bridegroom. The first part of the honeymoon was spent at Mountain Lodge, on the Peak; subsequently Capt. and Mrs. Arbuthnot left on the Government yacht Stanley for a trip on the West River and they were subsequently to visit Japan.

THE SHANGHAI MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Shanghai Missionary Association on the proposed Martyrs' Memorial having declared in favour of erecting a Memorial Hall, a special meeting was held by the Association on Tuesday evening in the Union Church Lecture Hall to consider the subject.

Mr. D. E. Hoste, B.A., President of the Association, was in the Chair, and there was a large attendance of missionaries who evidently were much interested in the question.

It was explained that there had been some misunderstanding in the minds of some regarding the meeting, which was simply a special meeting of the Association and not a public meeting of the whole community. As the whole scheme was as yet in an inchoate state the time was not yet ripe to go before the public. After it had assumed greater definiteness an early opportunity would of course be taken to enlist the views and co-operation of all friends in Shanghai, China, and other lands.

Mr. MacGillivray, in the absence of Pastor Kranz, opened the discussion by outlining the idea of a Memorial Hall, with a large Assembly Room in the centre for Chinese and other gatherings, such as National Conventions, Conferences, etc., and rooms on each side, affording a local habitation for the various non-denominational Bible, Tract, and other philanthropic organisations which are working for the good of the whole of China. This would be the fittest memorial of the Martyrs, inasmuch as it would be doing a perpetual service to the living and therefore was more to be desired than any monument of granite. There were three concurrent arguments for such an enterprise. 1st: It would be a concrete proof and expression of the unity of the churches. Unions of all sorts were being consummated among churches in China and in the home lands. This idea would only be in line with the manifest spirit of the whole Christ an world. 2nd: It was customary for Churches and Societies at home to mark their great years such as jubilees or centenaries by special efforts and vast achievements, e.g. million guinea funds and so forth. Now 1907 is the Centenary of Protestant Missions in China. What more fitting than to erect this building, in honour of this Centenary which we ought to mark in some conspicuous way; if not in this then in some other. Then the Decennial Conference of Missionaries could meet in it, as 1907 was the year proposed for its next assembling. 3rd: The occasion of the Centenary coincided with the desire to erect a suitable memorial to the Christian martyrs especially those who fell in 1900. A Centenary Martyrs' Memorial Hall was therefore, he thought, the ideal of effort before them and he had no doubt whatever of the feasibility of the scheme.

At the conclusion of Mr. MacGillivray's speech a very animated and interesting discussion took place in which many suggestions were put forth as to what form the proposed memorial should take, but while there was great diversity of opinion in regard to this question, there was practical unanimity as to the necessity of taking some steps to perpetuate the memory of those who in 1900, as well as on other occasions, had laid down their lives for the Gospel in China.

An interesting point was raised as to whether the Roman Catholic missionaries and converts should be invited to participate in the proposed memorial. The Rev. Dr. Edkins, Dr. Gilbert Reid, and others, strongly advocated that this should be done, inasmuch as Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries and their converts had suffered together, and it would afford a splendid object lesson of Christian unity. There was a feeling that the omission of the word "Protestant" before Christian would be sufficient to include all of the Christian faith who were martyrs in 1900. But this and many other details could not be fully decided at present.

Dr. Parker expressed the opinion that some Tls. 50,000 or 75,000 would be required to carry out the undertaking in a satisfactory way, but Mr. E. S. Little thought that Tls. 300,000 or even Tls. 400,000 would be nearer the mark, nor did he anticipate that there would be any great difficulty in securing such a "paltry sum" for the purpose in view. He mentioned that in the city of Weihsien, to which he had just paid a visit, one mission was giving, probably, about Tls. 150,000 for the erection of mission premises.

During the proceedings it was mentioned that one missionary present had given the first $1,000 towards the scheme, whilst another one promised to give the last $1,000 required.

The meeting finally voted that the scheme in its opinion was eminently suitable and feasible and a large committee of missionaries and laymen was appointed to advance the enterprise another stage during the summer months.

A LONG COUNTRY TOUR IN FUKIEN.

(FROM OUR AMOY CORRESPONDENT.)

Travelling in China, especially in the South, is not as comfortable as in some parts of the world. No wheeled vehicle is obtainable, for the roads are too narrow and too bad for any kind of carriage or cart. We cannot even utilise the patent wheelbarrow that is in vogue in the North and in Central China. Apart from various kinds of boats in use on the rivers and streams, the only mode of conveyance on the roads is the sedan or mountain chair.

As I have recently returned from a long journey of 789 miles in the south-western districts of the Fukien Province, covering 69 days, a few lines regarding my experiences may not be without interest to others, whether travellers or not. I left in March in cold, wet weather, and I returned at the end of May in hot, sultry summer, and it rained more or less all the time. I never had four consecutive fine days; there were very few days indeed on which rain did not fall. It has been the wettest spring season I remember in fifteen years. As the rainfall for the past three years or so has been much under the average, the amount of rain that has fallen will go a long way to bring things up to their normal level. The farmers are naturally very pleased, and are looking forward to a good rice harvest to make up for their losses last year and the year before.

I visited places in three prefectures—Changchoufu, Chuanchoufu, and Tingchoufu, and in one sub-prefecture, Lungyenchew. Reckoning according to counties, the places visited are situated in eight counties, but I need not specify their names. The total number of places in that region where we have chapels or preaching stations is 32, of which I visited 28, besides staying for the night at two Chinese inns and at the houses of two Chinese friends. Four places I was unable to visit because of the rain and lack of time.

The scenery through which I passed is full of every variety of natural beauty—mountain and plain, hill and dale, river and stream, forest and field, luxuriant verdure and barren rock, flowering shrub and blossoming fruit—more than enough to charm the heart of any true lover of Nature. Owing to the heavy rains, the streams and rivers overflowed with water, and many a waterfall glistened like a silvery streak down the mountain side, sparkling and foaming in the bright sunshine. I should like seriously to commend this country to any travellers from other lands, who seek fresh ground to investigate, for if they are willing to overcome certain inevitable discomforts due to the bad roads and indifferent accommodation they will be amply rewarded by many a striking panorama of varied and entrancing beauty, well worth a visit. Every time I go through the district I enjoy it better, and as this time I went to many new places, I enjoyed the double delight of new beauties as well as the renewal of well-known attractions.

I may perhaps be pardoned for mentioning incidentally that the expense is not heavy. I am obliged to have three bearers

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to my chair, as the mountain passes are mostly over 2,000 feet above sea level, several being above 3,000 feet and the two highest actually over 4,000 feet high. Yet, including the cost of boats and chairs for the outward and return journeys (not reckoning any food), all I had to pay was $130.00 Mex., which is not more than about 16 cents a mile. This includes bearers for my baggage too, sometimes three men and here and there only two. This, though certainly dearer than a few years ago, cannot be considered excessive.

To sportsmen there is also plenty of game, from grouse and pheasant to tiger and wild pig. And, save for one corner of the district where a band of robbers are at work, the country is quiet and peaceful. I was heartily welcomed everywhere, while, at some of the newer places, I was simply enthusiastically received, for I was met miles away and escorted to my destination by little bands of jealous Chinese, only too eager to show hospitality and kindness to the "stranger from across the sea." The most cordial and gracious treatment I have received during this trip has taught me as never before that the Chinese are capable of much kindliness of heart and even generosity, qualities that I have hitherto been loth to believe them to possess, at least to any great extent.

Perhaps my readers will smile and say: "Oh, deluded and optimistic soul! Is it not for what they can get out of you that they treated you thus?" But truly it is not so; for I had little to give, save advice. Most of the people in these newer places had never seen a foreigner before, and the way they thrust their gifts upon me, eggs, fowls, rabbits, tea, cakes, etc., only showed the more plainly the genuineness of their affection, for I really had nothing to give them in return. After all human nature is "much of a muchness" at bottom, and given the right conditions, similar good qualities will develop themselves within the hearts of these Chinese as amongst us Anglo-Saxon nations.

I baptized 78 adults and 40 children altogether at 17 different places, of whom none of the adults were accepted under less than one year's probation and preparation, many of them considerably more. Many more are still under instruction, waiting for proofs of their fitness before being received. Great care is exercised in accepting converts.

I found the mandarins affable, ready to do their duty in protecting me, so far as they were able. Here and there I was furnished with an escort of soldiers when necessary, though I fear they would not be of much use in case of actual trouble, as they are badly armed, their chief weapons being umbrellas and fans! However I was not molested anywhere, and so far as I can see, it is possible to travel safely all over this province, save perhaps for little bands of highway robbers and thieves, from which few countries are absolutely free.

I kept perfectly well, too, all the time, and needed no medicine, and my boy likewise.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR. The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating and restoring the hair, is Rowland's Macassar Oil. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as Rowland's Macassar Oil, and if you have never used it you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

TRAVEL IN WEST SZECHUAN.

Writing in the "West China Missionary news" for June, Mr. James Moyes describes a journey by himself and Mr. Edgar to their station at Tachienlu, Szechuan, by a little-travelled route. He says:

"Leaving Kiating we went round Mount Omi, and for two days travelled through hilly country, fairly well populated and a fair amount of traffic on the road. When we got to a place called Taway, however, the road divided, one half going to Opien and Mapien on the Lolo border, the other and smaller road going on towards Fuhlin. Here we commenced to climb into mountainous country and from this on to Fuhlin it was almost continual ascending and descending those mountain slopes. We were not far from the Lolo border and sometimes we could see their houses on the opposite mountain sides. One day we met several returning from the interior of the "Lockingdom." As they said, they had been taken prisoners by the Lolos many years before, and were now returning to their homes. They were at that time reckoned as Chinese subjects, and had now passports in Chinese. They seemed to be afraid of the future, and were anxious to declare to us that they were Chinese subjects. Having heard of this road from Mr. Edgar, who had been here before, we thought it might prove to be a good road to Tachienlu, but we had not been many days on the road before we felt that, for the present at least, while the country is so undeveloped, and so little traffic on the road it is quite unsuited as a road to Tachienlu. The road is difficult and somewhat dangerous and the inn accomodation seems to be suited only for the coolies who carry salt, in this way, but the chief objection would be few inhabitants.

An Encounter with a Wolf.

We had to cross several passes on the way: the highest would be about ten thousand feet above sea level, and on this one we had the novel experience of meeting a big fine-looking wolf. He was coming up one side and we the other, and we met right on the top. The path was narrow, and we came so near each other, that he thought it necessary to show his teeth and snarl a warning to us not to touch him. He then went off into the bush. Coming to Fuhlin we got some idea how high we had been in the mountains, when we saw what a long, yet steep, descent we had to make before we got down to the valley of Chiencheng in which Fuhlin is situated. Fuhlin is a busy village of 3 or 4 hundred families and is an important centre for the Yunnan trade by this route. From this point to the Yachou-Tachienlu road is one day's journey, which brings us to the regular route to Tachienlu.

Cannibalism.

When we got near Tachienlu the people seemed much excited about something, and in one village we talked with a small official who had come down from Tachienlu to settle the matter, but they all seemed unwilling to tell us what who the matter, and it was only when we had been some days in Tachienlu that we found out it was a shocking case of cannibalism: the man was of the farming class and had killed and eaten his companion. When the runners went to arrest him they found portions of the body hanging above the fireplace. The man was brought here and put to death.

Tibetan Movements.

The Tachienlu official was away at Litang when we arrived, having gone there to try and settle a dispute between the Lamas in the monastery there, and the Tibetan Chief and his people. He had to come out without settling the matter, and the affair is daily becoming more serious; the latest rumour is that they have commenced fighting among themselves It is said that the Dalai Lama is in communication with the Lamas at Litang, but to what extent he is taking their part no one here seems to know. There are many rumours about Tibet itself, but they lack confirmation. One goes so far as to say the Dalai Lama has broken all custom and married two wives and has also taken the Government of the country in his own hands."

TRANS-SIBERIAN JOTTINGS.

The following interesting extracts are from a private letter written by a passenger homeward via Siberia in the train between Manchuria junction and Lake Baikal:—

N. B.—These notes pretend only to give the experiences of the particular journey by train of May 26th from Dalny. Conditions have hitherto changed every few weeks, and will doubtless continue to do so for some time. The first advice we would tender to travellers is therefore to mistrust everything you are told, especially by the various agents. To illustrate this I may mention that the existence of a new service of trains, inaugurated on 17th April, was unknown to various "agencies" in Peking and Tientsin on 16th May.

The experiences of recent travellers are more useful, but here again the conditions may so change in a couple of months, that these also may be very misleading. This is what happened when I started. On arrival at Dalny I placed my baggage in the train and got the guard to lock the compartment. It was a first class for two. Tickets could not be got until one hour before the departure of the train, which was timed to start at 11 p.m.

The tickets, first class to Manchuria junction, cost Rs. 108 each; second class tickets cost Rs. 67. One can book no further. On arrival at Manchuria one books through to Petersburg first class ——, second Rs. 113. It will be seen that the prices on the Chinese Eastern Railway are much higher than on the Russian State Railway.

There was no difficulty at Dalny. The language difficulty is "all rot." Anyone can learn enough Russian in ten minutes to carry along with on this journey The railway officials are obliging, the accommodation excellent. The days are over for taking the equipment of an up-country trip upon this route. The dining-car is quite good. It adds possibly to one's comfort to have one's own whisky, and a tea-basket kills time as well as anything else, but neither can be called necessities now.

The coupés are spotlessly clean; so is the bedding. Good clean pillows are provided. No bedding need be brought, except the ordinary travelling rug. There is not much room for hand baggage. Nothing can go under the seats. If I had to define what was "a lot of hand baggage" I should say "anything more than four pieces per man." But these four might all be large kit-bags. A number of small pieces are very difficult to keep track of when changing.

One is allowed 36lbs. per ticket fare in the van. A cabin-trunk owned by a couple may therefore weigh 72lbs. before it is penalised.

The trains run twice a week from Dalny, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11 p.m. It is the only way to go home.

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"PEKING" OR "PEKIN."

(FROM THE WASHINGTON "EVENING STAR.")

A Battle for the Final "g" Successful at Last.

A NOTABLE CAMPAIGN.

Miss E. R. Scidmore and the Board of Geographic names.

A Decision Against the "g" in 1897 Reversed at a Recent Meeting.

The United States board of geographic names at its last regular meeting decided that Peking was the correct form in English to indicate the northern capital of China. Peking had always been spelled with a "g" from the first treaties of 1858 and 1860 down to February 3, 1897, when the board of geographic names voted to shorten it to Cantonese dialect sound, "Pekin." The decision attracted no comment or attention until during the summer of 1900 the Boxer outbreak and the siege of the Peking legations gave the government bureaux more occasion to use the word than ever before. The War Department scrupulously followed the board's decision, and the government printing office was rigorous in clipping the "g" from Peking wherever it occurred, so that the whole flood of public documents, reports, correspondence and maps relating to affairs in North China is marked with the Cantonese name. Even the tombstone of Captain O'Reilly at Arlington is covered with the abbreviated "Pekin."

A Fight for the "G."

Miss E. R. Scidmore, who has spent a long time in the far east, has conducted a compaign against the board for the re-establishment of "Peking," and, failing to secure a hearing to argue the case, a mass of testimony was presented in written form to prove the right of the "g." Her first formal letter to the board asking why and when "Pekin" was adopted as the official spelling was answered by the secretary, who said that he had "voted for 'Pekin' because it was shorter;" because "about all the references consulted indicated either form," and because he had "consulted a Chinaman about the Boxer trouble in that big city in northern China and heard him call it 'Pekin.' No trace of a 'g' sound was heard."

Miss Scidmore then marshalled all the English-speaking sinologues, living and dead, to prove that "Peking" was the only correct and possible transliteration of the Chinese characters standing for "northern capital." Not one of them permitted the use of "Pekin." Sir Thomas Wade, author of dictionary and method for English students of Chinese, while British minister at Peking, received a report from a subordinate addressed to him at "Pekin." The great scholar returned it indorsed: "Her Majesty does not maintain a legation in any city of that name." Another authority quoted was Dr. S. Wells Williams, the eminent American sinologue and diplomat, author of a Chinese dictionary, who said in his cyclopaedic work, "The Middle Kingdom," "This word should not be written Pekin. It is pronounced Peiching by the citizens and by most of the people north of the great river."

Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of the Chinese customs service, himself a most critical sinologue, has always used the form "Peking" in all the correspondence, accounts and publications of that service, and the cancelling dies of the Chinese post office at the capital are "Peking."

Other Authorities.

Consul Playfair in his standard gazeteer or list of Chinese place names gives "Peiching or Peking" as the transliteration. The text books and dictionaries of Giles, Morrison, Bullock, Legge and Wade all give "Peking."

At the meeting of the international oriental congress at Hamburg last September Miss Scidmore passed a paper to the leading Chinese scholars asking how the capital of north China should be spelled in English publications, and all those learned ones wrote "Peking." Among them were Dr. H. A. Giles, professor of Chinese at Cambridge, England; Dr. F. Hirth, professor of Chinese at Columbia University, New York; M. Henri Cordier of the French Academy and College de France, Paris; Arthur Diosy of London, Dr. O. Francke of Dresden and others.

Prof. Robert K. Douglas, Chinese curator of the British Museum and professor of Chinese at King's College, London, wrote to Miss Scidmore: "I quite agree with you that Peking ought to be spelt with a final 'g.' The 'g' is plainly sounded, and the whole word so pronounced has the meaning 'northern capital.' Pekin has no significance and is altogether meaningless in this connection."

Special Commissioner Rockhill would not permit the 'g' to be dropped from his Peking in the government printing of his official report, and sent Miss Scidmore a long letter which expressed his mind not only about "Peking," but as to other decisions of the board. "There can be no doubt in the mind of any person who has ever heard the name pronounced by a Chinaman—save a Cantonese—that it should be written 'Peking,'" wrote Mr. Rockhill. "The board is extraordinarily careful to give a correct transcription to some native sounds. Thus it writes Singan Fu, Habana and Seoul. It is a pity the same care was not exercised throughout its work," and Mr. Rockhill cited a long list of contradictory and inconsistent spelling adopted by the board.

Mr. F. D. Cheshire, an eminent sinologue, for many years Chinese secretary of the United States legation in Peking, was equally positive. "Permit me," he wrote, "to say most emphatically that the official and only recognised form I know is Peking. In the original text (Chinese) the 'g' is distinctly pronounced—in the northern mandarin or official language Peiching, and the southern mandarin, Peking. The latter form was no doubt originally used by the sinologues as approaching nearest to an adequate representation of the spoken sound in the official dialect most extensively known; namely, the southern mandarin. Pekin is the Cantonese pronunciation, and in no wise official, any more than the Swatow, Amoy or Foochow pronunciation would be regarded as official. No Chinese scholar would in my opinion spell the name for the capital of China without the 'g.'"

The "G" Wins.

Miss Scidmore's communication was sent to the board previous to its regular meeting in December. Throughout the winter the board considered the evidence for "Peking." It appears that there was none for "Pekin." The board finally brought the subject to a vote and, reversing its decision of February, 1897, puts the government in line with the world's best usage again. The War Department is now somewhat embarrassed by this, since its connection with the expedition to China involved a mass of printed reports and maps, in which the most important names were misspelled, according to the latest decision. The board was organised in 1890 to secure uniform usage in regard to geographic names and orthography throughout the executive departments of the government, and all "unsettled questions" were to be referred to it.

FOREST MEN IN THE CELEBES.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS BY SWISS EXPLORERS.

A remarkable account appears in American papers of the adventures and discoveries in the Celebes of the brothers Sarasin, Swiss scientists and explorers, who were thought to be murdered by the savages in the interior of Celebes. The travellers are reported to have returned to the coast, through the intervention of Queen Wilhelmina, whose threat to cut off the heads of a hundred sultans for every white man lost on the Sarasin expedition, had the desired effect upon the aboriginal princelings. The brothers, on returning to civilisation, sent a message of thanks for their delivery to Queen Wilhelmina, at the same time giving an outline of their discoveries. The letter is dated "Fort Rotterdam, Macassar, Celebes, End of February, 1903," and the portions dealing with the forest men, said to be descended from apes, will be found interesting if not sensational. The translation of the extracts is as follows:—

"Your Majesty's government of Lamontjong, never before trod by the white man's foot, is the home of the most ancient aboriginal human dwellers upon the face of the earth. They claim no name or nationality, but their nearest neighbours, who have advanced a step further on the ladder of civilisation, call them Toalas, bushmen or forest men. Had we been allowed to pursue our studies and investigations to the end, we might now be able to materially assist history and philosophy in tracing the gradual advance of the monkey species from tree-dweller to an inhabitant of the soil, and from animal of prey to that of a creature gaining its means of livelihood by more or less systematic effort. As it is, we hope to return to the field of our labours in the near future and there complete our investigations under your gracious Majesty's protection.

"The forest men still live in the forest, as the species from which they sprung did tens of thousands or more years ago, but the small game and wild fruit on which they formerly subsisted having gradually given out, they now utilise the natural clearings of the forest to cultivate, in a rude and primitive manner, rice and corn. The instinct of the creature of Nature seems to have taught them the proper planting season, but harvest is usually anticipated long beforehand, the products not being allowed to ripen. As a consequence the forest men, and particularly the women and children, seldom reach an age above thirty. Their only agricultural implements are branches of trees or pieces of wood.

"Since leaving the trees they seem to have acquired an aversion to altitudes, and, used to the ways of Nature as they must necessarily be, they are yet unable to observe its phenomena for their own good. Their dug-outs are used for sleeping purposes only, and their furnishings mainly consist of a number of bunks, one built over the other. Their similarity

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to a natural bed in the tree-tops is very apparent. Unhewn branches of trees are anchored into the side walls, other pieces of wood placed horizontally completing the couch, upholstered with leaves and moss.

"These primitive people are exceedingly shy. When we discovered a settlement we made it a point to lasso several and for a few days pamper them like fighting-cocks. Thus, and by presents of knives, we sometimes succeeded in persuading one or another of the captives to bring back the rest of the tribe, that in the meantime kept in the forest interior. Once or twice we had these messengers of peace followed and learned that they discovered their friends miles and miles away in tree tops. So these creatures returned to their original habitat in the hour of danger.

"The forest men know no numbers except 1 and 2, himself and wife. Hundreds of times I tried to get the most intelligent we fell in with to tell the number of their children. I pointed to my fingers and employed every other means to appeal to their understanding, but the sense of figures has evidently not yet developed in these people. Neither know they anything about the calendar, week, month, year, or other periods. Their day is 'light,' their night 'black,' but a succession of black and white they know not, and unlike other aboriginal creatures, not knowing how to time themselves by the sun, have not the faintest idea of time.

"Like certain species of apes, they live in monogamy, a state we also observed in the land of the primitive Weddas, in Ceylon. The adulteress is invariably killed by the husband, but aside from that murder and other crimes are unknown. Property, in particular, is held as sacred as a wife's chastity—only more so. We never lost anything while in the forest, though the Toalas were simply 'crazy' to possess our knives. Unknown, like crime against property and against the person, is also that other fruit of civilisation, lying and deception. The Toalas do not know the first rudiments of prevarication in any manner, shape, or form.

"Though a number of Mohammedan priests tried for years to make them understand the existence of a Supreme Being and the nature of worship, they signally failed in their efforts. Matters of religion apparently pass the Toalas' comprehension, yet one can call them heathens no more than a horse or camel can be classed as such. We thought at one time that they were tree worshippers, but investigation proved that the veneration bestowed upon certain trees was due to the fact that on the spot marked by the trees the crime of adultery had been avenged at one time or another.

"All our investigations tend to show the Toalas are survivors of the very oldest monkey-human species that inhabited Celebes, and we hope to be able to trace their history to the stone age. Most remarkable, their language is that of the Buginese, their neighbours and enemies. Before the latter came in contact with them their mode of expression was restricted to animal-like grunting, roaring, and hissing."—"Kobe Chronicle."

RUSSIAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

Before a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Russian Trade and Industry at Odessa, M. Merkuloff delivered, last month, an address, the general tenour of which explains Russia's desire to adopt a "closed door" policy in Manchuria, says the "Standard's" correspondent. The lecturer, who spoke from a very comprehensive and complete knowledge of his subject, pointed out, in the first place, that, in spite of all its persevering efforts, this country's export trade to China was comparatively infinitesimal. China's imports last year were valued at three hundred and twenty-three millions of roubles, and to this total the Russian contribution was twenty-eight thousand roubles. The high freight rates from European Russia to the Far East may, in some degree, account for this. From Odessa to Vladivostock the freight rate is two and a half times higher than that from Hamburg to the same Far Eastern port. Besides this drawback, however, Russian products generally fail to hold their own with those of Western Europe in the Chinese market.

Turning his attention to the Chinese Eastern Railway, M. Merkuloff said that the connection of Harbin with Dalny by rail had not in the slightest degree improved Russia's Far Eastern trade; on the contrary, the opening up of that route had given an impetus to foreign competition. The southern section of the Manchurian line, more especially, had proved positively injurious to Russia's commercial interests in that region. If Russian trade is to have anything like a fair chance in Manchuria, the transport tariff must be reduced seventy-five per cent.

China will never become an important consumer of Russian products so long as there are no flourishing Russian industries on the Chinese frontier, in Manchuria, and on the Amur littoral, and until the Amur Railway is built. Under the existent state of things, said M. Merkuloff, Russian trade and commerce in the Far East were hopelessly handicapped, and a successful, or partially successful, competition against the West European manufacturers and exporters and against American and Japanese enterprise was practically impossible. The politico-commercial policy of the Manchurian railway—it were idle to disguise the fact—has, in its result, been something worse than abortive. Instead of gaining new markets Russia is losing old ones, and her project of industrial colonisation and development in Manchuria and on the Amur is marred by the foreigner. The present conditions are intolerable. Russia must devise the means of preventing the entry of foreign merchandise into Manchuria, except through the ports of Nicolaievsk and Vladivostock, and a general prohibition must be established in favour of Russian trade and commerce in the Amur region.

M. Merkuloff then, in conclusion, referred oracularly to certain representations being made, or about to be made, to the Chinese Government by the Russian Minister at Peking, in relation to Manchuria, curiously coincident with a recent and sensational revelation of Russia's designs in that province of the Middle Kingdom.—"Hongkong Daily Press."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of debility, also liver and stomach complaints, this inappreciable medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy and debilitated constitution. The beneficial effects of the Pills are so lasting that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretive organs the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay, thus annihilating, by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devastating diseases.

MANILA NOTES.

By Fred Simpich, Special Correspondent to the "N.-C. Daily News."

Manila, 14th May.

The Mysterious "White Tribe" of Mindanao.

Weird and fantastic stories continue to be circulated regarding the existence of a white tribe in the southern Islands of Mindanao and Mindoro. Although one or two expeditions have been organised to go in search of this mysterious people, and have partially penetrated the wilds of Mindoro, no complete reports have as yet been received. Rumours that an elusive white race peoples the primeval depths of southern Mindanao have long been current. Years ago it was common talk among the Spaniards inhabiting the outer coastline that a race of fleet-footed whites was to be found in the mountainous wilds. And there are really logical reasons for the belief that a white tribe does inhabit that portion of the Philippines, though their origin is more or less shrouded in mystery. There may be found in Manila to-day ancient Spanish volumes, giving descriptions of the isolated white tribe, and also showing coloured plates of a man and woman of the elusive community. Dr. Barrows, of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, the eminent ethnologist, possesses one of these volumes. A coloured plate in this book shows the man to be tall, long-haired, re ular of feature, and clothed in a gee string and clout. The woman's wardrobe was less abbreviated. The pictures show that the skins of both man and woman were white. Just when or how the Spaniards secured the subjects of these ancient illustrations is not known, but Dr. Barrows is deeply confident of the existence of the tribe, and one of his subordinates is even now upon an exploring tour in Mindanao, bent on the capture of a specimen of this strange race. Dr. Barrows advances a theory unique but plausible. His opinion is that a branch of the Caucasian family wandered eastward in the years of primitive man, whilst the Philippine Islands were yet a part of the continent of Asia; and that the White Hill Men of India, the Hairy Ainus of Northern Japan, and the mysterious white tribe of Mindanao, are but the remnants of these early pilgrims.

One theory advanced is that this timid and elusive people are descendants of early ship-wrecked parties, or even descended from certain Spaniards who escaped from an old Mindanao penal colony, preferring a jungle life of solitude to irksome confinement in the colony.

A portion of Mindoro territory, about 90 miles long and somewhat less in width, has never yet been penetrated by civilised beings. White adventurers, miners, etc., have sometimes ventured along the margins of this wild district, but the roughness of the country and the hostility of the natives has thus far prevented exploration of the interior. It is these returning wanderers who have added to the motley collection of weird "white tribe" stories in circulation. Tales of beautiful damsels, with golden hair and skins of marble whiteness, and who fled from rock to peak with the fleetness of a deer at the traveller's approach, are told by venturesome cavaliers who have partially explored Mindoro. And with handsome American women so phenomenally scarce in Manila it is not astonishing that the pursuit of these sylvan nymphs should be carried on with frenzied ardour. The prayer of the multitudinous bachelors of Manila is that the lost tribe may be speedily discovered, properly clothed, and urged to "butt into" the washed-out local society.

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The Manila Street Railway

will shortly assume a very material aspect. The first party of engineers, forerunners of the force which is to follow, arrived by the Rubi Maru yesterday. The railway is to be constructed by the Swift-Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg, and it is asserted that 16 miles of track will be laid and cars in operation thereon in less than 18 months A Filipino of local importance has contracted to furnish one thousand native labourers for construction work, and local exploiters are watching with interest the outcome of this movement. One thousand Filipinos, hard at work with a pick, actually perspiring in the sun, will constitute a novel spectacle in Manila, and will be an event of historical importance. For the Filipino is a chronic loafer, succeeding to that happy state by heredity; and if a thousand of this idle host can be prevailed upon to wield the pick and shovel as expected, the greatest local reform ever accomplished by government or private agency will have come to pass. The coming of this modern means of transportation will be a god-send to Manila. Exorbitant cab fares and fabulous horse-flesh values must alike soon suffer a tumble.

Defaulters

are leaving town with the regularity of a "continuous performance show." After a brief discussion of the peculations and flight of the latest unfortunate the public usually busies itself "guessing who" will be next. A more deplorable frame of mind in any society would be hard to conceive. The many recent thefts and defalcations of public officials have been well-nigh enough to blast one's confidence in the human race. Is it the strenuous life in this unusually trying climate, with its many over-indulgences? Or is the germ of crime, which caused former Spanish officials in like capacities to do similar acts, peculiar to Manila? Whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled epidemic of thievery its results are far-reaching. The Civil Government has instituted a secret service of spies who stalk the Government clerk by day and night, and his every movement is noted. If he shows a tendency to walk in ways that are dark or seems to be spending more money than is proportionate to his income, he is yanked "up on the carpet" for a lung to lung encounter with his chief. The bonding and security companies are growing daily more watchful of their clients, and have even withdrawn their business from certain fields entirely. Manila is already held in notorious disrepute by reason of these continued disgraceful affairs, and it will require years of honest effort to live down the same. The city's plight is especially to be deplored since it places the American residents in such reprehensible light in the eyes of the Europeans living in the Islands, as well as in China. That the transient population of Manila is not a representative body of American citizens is a fact which the critical European hastens over in the formation of his judgment. Any travelled Englishman or other European is familiar with that factor of civilisation known as the "pioneer town," and can testify to the general undesirableness of a considerable percentage of the inhabitants of such places. But in the minds of the Filipinos, and possibly of some local Europeans, the question "Are there any more at home like these?" never arises. They leap to the erroneous conclusion that Manila Americans are prize samples of the best that Uncle Sam has in stock!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Chest and Stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

THE CODE OF KING KHAMMURABI.

(FROM "THE TIMES.")

"In that day, I, Khammurabi, the glorious Prince, the worshipper of my God, justice for the land for witness, plaintiff and defendant; to destroy the tyrant, and not to oppress the weak like unto the Sun god, I promulgated." With these astonishing words opens one of the most remarkable historical monuments that has ever been recovered from the buried cities of the ancient world. As we read this record of a King who must live for all time as the Father of Laws, it seems impossible to believe that we have in this carefully drawn series of laws a code a thousand years older than the Mosaic age, older than the laws of Manu or Minos, or any system of ancient legislation. Not only is this the fact, but there are ample indications that the laws which this great Oriental ruler so carefully codified are many of them of far greater antiquity than his reign, somewhere about B.C. 2,200.

The monument and the circumstances of its discovery are alike remarkable. The monument itself is a pillar of black diorite, 8ft. high, was found by M. de Morgan at Susa, in the Acropolis mound, on December and January, 1901-2, and the whole has been carefully photographed and published, with a translation by Father V. Schiel, O.P., the Assyriologist of the expedition, by order of the French minister of public instruction, by Messrs. E. Leroux and Cie. The obverse of the column is surmounted by a plaque in bas-relief which represents the King standing before the throne of a seated divinity, from whose shoulders flames of fire proceed to form wings, who is dictating to the King the laws. Dr. Schiel would identify this figure with the Sun god; but it is more probably the old Bel or Ellu, the god Sadu-rabru of the "great Mountain" or El Shaddai, who figures prominently in the text as the god who inspired the King. In the opening of the inscription he is called "the Supreme God, the King of the Spirits of Earth, the lord of Heaven and Earth who foretells the destiny of all." And the great prominence given to Nippur, the holy city of Bel, and his temple, "the Mountain House," would confirm this conjecture. The old Bel was the god who dwelt on the mountain of the world and gave laws to men and wore on his breast the tablets of destiny. So here we have a curious proof of the existence of the tradition of the mountain-given law long before the Mosaic reception on Sinai.

The inscription which covers this stately monolith is the longest Babylonian record ever discovered. It contained originally about three thousand lines of writing, divided into 49 columns; but five columns on the front have been erased by some Elamite King, probably Sutruk Nakhunti, who served the stele of Naram-Sin in a similar manner. The writing is a very beautiful type of the best archaic script, a kind of black-letter cuneiform, long used by Kings for Royal inscriptions, after the cursive writing was invented—as, for example, the Cyprus monolith of Sargon II B.C. 721 in the museum at Berlin. The inscription opens with a long enumeration of the King's titles, of his installation as King by the gods and of the elevation of Babylon to the position of capital. This portion of the inscription, if not eclipsed by the code, which follows it, would be regarded as one of the most important historical records ever discovered, for it abounds in references to public works and historical events of the period. We must, however, notice one most important passage which throws great light upon the history of Assyria at a much earlier period than hitherto known. In one of the letters of this King recently published there is the reference to moving troops from Assyria, but the new find is more explicit. We read—the King is speaking of himself—"(I am) the settler of the tribes, the director of the people, who restored its propitious genie [winged bull] to the city of Assur, who caused it to shine with splendour; the King who in the city of Nineveh, in the temple Dubdub (?) has made brilliant the adornments of the goddess Istar." Hence not only Assur, but Nineveh also was contemporary with the time of Khammurabi. Is the passage in Gen. x., 11 based on this spread of Babylonian rule?

We now pass to the code, which occupied nineteen columns, and is divided into about 280 clauses, and which is introduced by the words "Law and justice I established in the land, I made happy the human race in those days." How little King Khammurabi thought of the truth of his words uttered some 4,000 years ago, for from this code came the basis of the Mosaic code, and by that the races of mankind are largely ruled. One other important point remains to be noticed. What was the reason of the erection of this monolith and its inscription? The King tells us: "The law of the land as to judgments, the decisions of the land as to decisions, my precious decrees for the information of the oppressed upon this stone I wrote and placed in the temple of Merodach in Babylon." Were it not for the evidence of the King's letters in the British Museum which show how he concerned himself with the humblest of his people, this would seem a vain boast. The remarkably simple wording of the text, the purest language—freedom from ideograms—show how it was evidently intended to be consulted by all who were "poor and afflicted." Surely such a monarch has a just title to use the remarkable words:—"I was a master who was unto my people as the father who had begotten them."

The code is a remarkable document; it shows a most careful and systematic order, beginning with witchcraft, which, perhaps, connects it with a religious code; it passes through all grades of social and domestic life, ending with a scale of official wages for all classes of workmen, even the lowest in the scale. In this notice it is impossible to deal with more than a small portion of the work, sufficient to show the general principles on which it is based. As the laws of witchcraft are rather outside of the general scope of the code, but preserve a most curious custom—namely, the "ordeal of water"—we may just notice them.

If a man has placed an enchantment upon a man, and has not justified himself, he upon whom the enchantment is placed to the Holy River [Euphrates] shall go; into the Holy River he shall plunge. If the Holy River holds [drowns] him he who enchanted him shall take his house. If,

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on the contrary, the man is safe and thus is innocent the wizard loses his life and his house.

The same ordeal was applied to a wife for unfaithfulness or extravagance, or to a wineseller who sold drink too cheap.

The three essential features of the code may be clearly defined. First it is based on personal responsibility and the *jus talionis*, and tempered with the law of ransom; next the belief in the sanctity of the oath before God, as in the Hebrew code, and also the absolute necessity of written evidence in all legal matters, as became a nation of scribes. Judgments in the law Courts required a "sealed" document; an agent must take and give receipts for all money or goods entrusted to him; bonded goods required a deposit note. One of the most interesting series of clauses relates to officers or constables employed on active service; the estate of such a person could be entrusted to management, must not be sold or mortgaged, but he must depute a representative, or three years' absence and neglect forfeited fief. Substituted service was not allowed. As might be expected in a land so rich in cultivation, the agricultural laws are most explicit. Land must be cultivated, and if neglected the owner had to pay the same as neighbouring land. Damage to crop by storm excused the payment of interest on loan. There are very stringent laws as to the tending of the irrigation canals and ditches, and any damage to adjacent land by neglect had to be made good. The commercial laws are extremely important, as showing a highly developed system, such as we might expect from the trade activity of the Babylonians. Especially curious are the clauses relating to agents or pedlars, commercial travellers of the period. The name for the agent means one who carries "the stones (weights) in the bag," a phrase used for traders in Isaiah (xlvi., 6) and Proverbs (i., 14). To quote some passages:—

If, on the road on his business, the enemy the property he bore have caused him to lose, the agent by the name of God shall swear and he shall be quit. If a merchant gives goods to an agent to trade with, the agent shall write down the money, and to the merchant he shall render, the agent a sealed (receipt) for the money he gave to the merchant shall take.

Money for which no receipt was taken was not to be included in the accounts. In case of dispute all witnesses and documents must be produced. Among the commercial laws are some of much interest at the present time relating to licensed premises. It is curious to note that all wine merchants were females.

If riotous persons assemble in the house of a wine merchant and those riotous persons she seizes not and drives to the palace that wine merchant shall be put to death.

Curious, too, is the following:—"No votary or woman not residing in the cloister might open a wine shop or enter one for drink on pain of being burned." Have we here a Nazarite law?

Passing now to domestic legislation, the most striking feature is the high position and legal protection extended to women. If a man caused a votary or the wife of a man "to have the finger (of scorn) pointed at her and has not justified himself," he was to be branded on the forehead. To justify herself from scandal a woman could claim the ordeal of plunging in the sacred river. The mere formula of marriage "taking to wife" was not sufficient, for "if a man married a woman and executed not her deeds that woman is no wife." Divorce law is most fully given—a childless woman could be divorced. If divorced without cause the husband must allow alimony and custody of her children, and a portion of the estate equal to a son, and the woman was free to marry. The woman could get divorce, but must justify her right to do so. This is one of the most interesting clauses in the code. Thus we read:—

If the wife of a man who dwells in the house of that man has set her face to go forth, and has acted the fool, and wasted his house, and impoverished his house, they shall call her to account. If the husband shall say, I put her away, he shall put her away. She shall go her way; for her divorce he shall give her nothing.

If the husband insisted, such a wife could be drowned. There is, however, a kindlier tone in the law as to a sick wife. "If a man has married a wife, and sickness has seized her, he may take a second wife, but the sick wife he shall not put away; in the home she shall dwell; as long as she lives he shall sustain her."

Space will not permit of our dealing with the laws of property, which are most full and based on a most equitable system, but one clause certainly comes as a surprise, when we remember the antiquity of this code. It relates to the re-marriage of a widow with young children, and might be present-day law:—

If a widow whose children are young has set her face to enter into the house of another, without the consent of the judge she shall not enter. When she enters into the house of another, the judge shall enquire regarding the house of her former husband. The house of her former husband to that woman and her future husband he shall entrust and cause them to deposit a deed. They shall keep the house and rear the little ones, but furniture for money they shall not sell. A purchaser that has bought any furniture from the children of the widow shall forfeit his money and return the property to its owner.

Here we have all the essential features of the modern ward in Chancery. The temple in Babylonia was the heart of the city. It was there in the Surinam or judgment-hall that cases were tried, the Court of the temple was the modern Chancery Court administering intestate or disputed estates. The treasury of the temple was bound to pay the ransom of a captive official.

We now come to the important question of the relation of this code to the Law of the Covenant and the Deuteronomy Laws of the Hebrews. At once we find an astonishing agreement. Both are laws based on the *jus talionis*. The Hebrew is emphatic on this (Ex. 21, 23-24). So the Babylonian Code (Clauses 196-201). A curious parallel is afforded by one clause on unintentional assault. "If a man has struck another in a quarrel and caused him a wound, and that man shall swear 'I did not strike him knowingly,' he shall answer for the doctor" (compare Exodus 21, 19), where the assailant is "to pay for loss of time and cause him to be thoroughly healed." The Hebrews punished an assault on the father by death, the Babylonians by loss of the hands. The most striking example, and an almost undoubted proof of connection, is found in the clauses relating to goring by an ox. "If a man has a savage ox in his charge and it has gored a man and caused him to die there is no claim." So also the Hebrew law (Ex. 21, 28. But if the ox has pushed a man, and by pushing him has made known his vice, and he has not blunted his horn, has not shut up his ox, and the ox has gored a free man and caused him to die he shall pay half a mana of silver (30 shekels). The Hebrew penalty was death, or a redemption at a fixed penalty, fixed by the Judge. It is curious to find doctors coming under a penalty of *jus talionis*—an unsuccessful operation was drastically punished by cutting off the hands. We find also the barber surgeon practising chiefly for the branding of slaves.

Many other close similarities between the Babylonian code and the Hebrew might be traced, but sufficient have been noticed to show that the Law of the Covenant at least must have been influenced by this code. It was during the time of the dynasty of Khammurabi and the subsequent Kassite line—that is, for some seven centuries—that Babylonian influence was predominant in Palestine and Syria, and although the Rameside conquests and the Israelite invasion obliterated much of it, such a code would not die out, and, indeed, much of it exists to this day in the lands laws of the Palestinian Fellaheen.

One last remark. This code shows the wonderful organising faculty of these ancient Arab rulers of Babylon, who laid the foundations on a basis which endured, we might say, to all time—for their work is with us unto this day, and the words which occur in the opening column are, after all, no vain boast—"Of Babylon they proclaimed its noble name and exalted it among the nations; within it he established an everlasting dynasty, which like heaven and earth is its throne." And no one did more to exalt the name of Babylon than this mighty King-lawgiver, the father of his people, who but a few years ago was unknown to us even by name.

AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND MANCHURIA.

New York, 8th May.

Although it may be unsatisfactory reading to many Americans resident in China, yet the public and official opinion regarding Manchuria as held in the United States at the present time should be thoroughly understood.

There is a very general belief that Russian control of Manchuria is not undesirable from a commercial as well as from a political standpoint. The "New York Tribune," a Republican paper, closes its leading article on "Russia's Denial Explained," as follows:—

"It will be well if this latest incident shall serve to wipe the slate clean of all ulterior designs and suggestions, and leave on it nothing but the solemn pledge, made by Russia and all the great Powers, to open and keep open the doors of the whole Chinese Empire to all the world on equal terms."

The "New York Herald" after asserting that "a large portion of the territory has already been completely evacuated" (sic) goes on to say:—

"The outcry which seems to have swept Mr. Hay off his feet is not the first that has been excited during her (Russian) occupation of Manchuria. In that region she has not only been protecting her own property, but doing the work of civilisation. The ravages of war have been repaired, bandits have been driven out, and the peasants now possess their property in peace and safety.

"In doing this work Russia has protected the commercial interests of all the Powers. Far from desiring to close the door upon trade with the United States, she is especially desirous of encouraging this. Our special cable notes that only a few days ago at a Council in St. Petersburg the Minister of Finance made a special point of this, and hoped that American capital would be attracted to the region. All the facts in the latest campaign of falsehood show that efforts are being made to excite American feeling against Russia,

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and we should be the last people in the world to permit ourselves to be humbugged or to go off at half-cock on fabricated reports."

The "Pittsburg Gazette" argues in favour of the Russian position as follows:—

"Russia declares strongly that its railroad will deliver foreign goods in Manchuria on equal terms with Russian goods, and that it favours the opening of more towns to foreign trade in the interest of its railway. Taking this statement at its face value there is nothing objectionable in the Russian demands, and the Powers are placed in the attitude of sustaining China in opposition to desirable reforms—especially the introduction of sanitary precautions."

The Chicago "Record-Herald" which has often claimed to be "inspired" complacently observes:—

"What the United States and other Powers demand is that Russia shall place no impediments in the way of opening new Treaty Ports or Consulates at the request of other nations and that the principal of the 'open door' in commerce shall not be violated. Once more Russia has assured us that she has no intention of asking China to place obstacles in the way of foreign trade. In view of these assurances we may calmly await the developments of 'the proposed agreement concerning evacuation.'"

The "Springfield Republican" seems to sum up accurately Eastern public opinion. This paper was out of harmony with the Government's Philippine policy but emphatically endorses its attitude on the Manchurian question:—

"The more extended account of Russia's demands, or inquiries, concerning Manchuria makes them appear less mandatory in style, but no less significant in substance. Yet there is no reason why they should be regarded in any way as inimical to the United States, especially in view of Count Cassini's assurance that Russia is doing nothing to curtail America's trade in that region. With that assurance in hand, it is not our business to interfere. A growing tendency to take a sober, practical view of the matter is discernible. The jingo notion that the United States should order Russia around has no hold on the American mind. Nor is it thought desirable that America should antagonise Russia's undoubted intention to remain substantially supreme in Manchuria."

The "Cleveland Leader," thinks the political aspect of the question is of less interest to the United States than the commercial, and says:—

"Whatever political effect the determination of Russia to hold Manchuria may have in an international sense, there can be no doubt that the action of the Czar's government will result in the development of the rich resources of that country which might otherwise have remained unproductive for ages.

"A practical transformation has been wrought by Russia within the past three or four years. Millions of dollars have been expended in the construction of railroads and bridges, the establishment of manufacturing depôts, and the encouragement of agriculture. Immigration has flowed into the country, and everywhere the influence of Russian domination is said to be manifest."

The "New York Sun's" Washington correspondent closes the discussion of the Manchurian incident with this telegraphic announcement:—

"Washington, 1st May.

"In response to the notification of the Russian Government, that its intentions regarding Manchuria were misrepresented to the United States, Secretary Hay has sent a note to the Russian Ambassador expressing deep regret over the temporary misunderstanding that existed. At the same time he expresses satisfaction for having another opportunity to thank the Russian Government for the frankness and freedom with which it has responded to the request of the United States for a statement of its purposes concerning Manchuria."

"Harper's Weekly," which has the ablest editorial columns of probably any American periodical, acknowledges that "certain concessions, not easily reconcilable with absolute territorial integrity, may reasonably be exacted by Russia with regard to Manchuria," and anticipates that railways built by "British or American capitalists" in the interior of China would of necessity be "guarded by soldiers of the nationality to which the capitalists belonged."

The "Weekly" then argues the commercial side of the question as follows:—

"There is another point of view from which Russia's position in Manchuria ought to be considered. She alone since the outbreak of the Boxer troubles has maintained peace and order in that wide region. But for her the whole of Manchuria would long ago have lapsed into anarchy, and we need not say that, in such a state of things, the consumers of American commodities would have been few and far between. That there is at present a large demand for our products in Manchuria is due to Russia, and we have no doubt that if law and order continue to be enforced by Russian officials, the demand will be rapidly increased. All our merchants need is security against extortionate Customs duties in ports under Russian control, and that is precisely the safeguard which Count Cassini has offered to furnish by a commercial treaty between the two countries."

By request of the Editors, Mr. Alexis Edrikhine, political editor of the "Novoe Vremya," contributes to "Harper's Weekly" his views of "Russia in Manchuria," in which he argues that the United States in the future may need the friendship of Russia, as in the past, to beat off the "European Powers." He pays his compliments to the American Asiatic Association:—

"We clearly understand the wide abyss which separates the real national interests of the United States on the American continent from the aggressive and intrusive pretensions and tendencies of the half-English 'American Asiatic Association' which seeks to lay hold of Manchuria."

But the animus of the whole matter he puts into the following paragraph:—

"We took Manchuria by force of arms, in a war called forth not by Russia, but by the missionaries and traders of Western lands. Manchuria was taken by the efforts of an army of two hundred thousand men, of whom twenty thousand fell in battle. Manchuria has cost us hundreds of millions, drawn from our national treasury. In a short time, instead of anarchy, insurrection, and universal chaos, we have there evolved such order and well-being as have drawn forth unqualified praise from the English Press, so perpetually hostile to us, including even the 'Times.' In view of all this, Manchuria belongs to us by the best of all rights, the right of justice; and all claims on Manchuria we cannot consider as other than attacks on our rights and our property. And if these claims, coming from England and Japan, each of whom is serving the interests of the other, are entirely intelligible, they are, on the other hand, quite unintelligible when coming from the United States."

The American people seem to have acquiesced in the Russian policy in Manchuria, and accept as reliable and unrepealable the official assurances of equal trade rights. I have talked with officials, editors, educators, and clergymen in different parts of the country and all seem to agree with the policy of the Secretary of State. But when I have asked if the same logic applies to China proper as to Manchuria the replies are something like this: "Let us not confuse issues." "The Anglicising of Egypt did not mean the Anglicising of all the Turkish dominions." "All the Powers stand as sponsors for China, but Russia alone is responsible for peace and prosperity in Manchuria." "China has forfeited her right to consideration; the peace of the world and the good of humanity demand that the nations shall treat her as their ward."

AN AMERICAN IN AMERICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLLVEREIN.

The following American telegram, from the "Kobe Chronicle," contains a fuller account of Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of his new policy:—

London, 15th May.

Addressing his constituents at Birmingham to-night, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, made a speech which seems to foreshadow the direct raising of the question of free trade versus protection at the next general election.

Mr. Chamberlain's unusual reticence and his absence from Parliament and the political arena since he returned from South Africa have been the occasion of much comment, as has also the fact that he took no part in the heated discussions caused by Mr. Ritchie's Budget and the remission of the grain tax. In to-night's pronouncement will probably be found an explanation of this; it at least shows a variance of opinion with Mr. Balfour's speech to-day on the abolition of the grain duty.

For him, Mr. Chamberlain said, local questions were comparatively unimportant beside the great Imperialist policy upon which the fate of the Empire depended, namely, "whether we stand together, one free nation against all the world, or whether we shall fall into separate States, selfishly seeking their own interests and the advantage that unity alone can give."

The Colonial Secretary proceeded strongly to urge the necessity, in order to preserve the great Empire, that the trade of the Colonies should be secured. Canada had offered exceptional advantages, he said, which Great Britain did not dare accept because of the interpretation of the doctrine of free trade, the policy of dictation and interference by foreign Powers. Mr. Chamberlain said he was justified in the belief that Great Britain was so wedded to its fiscal system that it could not defend its Colonies. This was a position not intended by the pioneers of free trade, who, if they were alive to-day, would agree to a Treaty of preference and reciprocity with the Empire's children.

The speaker said he believed that an entirely wrong interpretation had been placed upon the doctrine of free trade, but that the country ought not to be bound by this, and it should not hesitate to resort to retaliation, if necessary, wherever the interests between the colonies and the home country were threatened. Mr. Chamberlain avowed himself a free trader, but he objected to the artificial and narrow interpretation of free trade. He pointed out that Cobden had made, and that Bright had opposed, a preferential Treaty with France.

In conclusion the Colonial Secretary said he desired that the discussion of this subject should be open. It was an

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issue graver in its consequences than mere local disputes. A mistake in legislation could be corrected, he said, but a mistake in the Imperial policy was irretrievable. Personally he did not think a general election very near, but, whether near or distant, the issue would depend on whether the people have it in their hearts to do all that is necessary, even if it occasionally went against their prejudices, to consolidate an Empire which could only be retained by relations of interests as well as by relations of sentiment.

Law Reports

H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 16th June.

Before F. S. A. Bourne, Esq. (Acting Chief Justice), and the following jury: Messrs. A. P. Wood, R. C. Farbridge, G. E. Burgoyne, J. Mossa, and Simon A. Levy.

Kwan Young-son *v.* R. Leake.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis with whom was Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper for the defendant.

The petition of the above-named plaintiff showeth as follows:—

1.—The plaintiff is a Chinese subject residing at Ichang in the Empire of China, being the resident agent at that port of the British firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company.

2.—The defendant is a British subject, a chartered accountant and the official receiver of the bankrupt estate of J. P. Wake carrying on business under the style of Fergusson and Company of Chefoo, and resides at Shanghai.

3.—The plaintiff from the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and one to the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred and one served the said firm of Fergusson and Company as Compradore under an agreement in writing bearing date the fifteenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and one.

4.—On the said twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred and one the agreement referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof was by the mutual consent of the plaintiff the defendant and the said J. P. Wake cancelled (the said J. P. Wake having on or about the month of July been adjudicated bankrupt and the defendant having been appointed official receiver for his estate) and the plaintiff's books and accounts were then checked and balanced by the plaintiff and the defendant as such official receiver as aforesaid and the plaintiff was then discharged by the defendant from all claims against him by the said firm of Fergusson and Company and the defendant as such official receiver as aforesaid in respect of such accounts and his service as compradore aforesaid.

5.—The defendant in the month of February one thousand nine hundred and two maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause presented a petition in the Mixed Court at Shanghai against the plaintiff charging him with having during the period of his service as such compradore as aforesaid embezzled the sum of $6,000 the property of his employers Messers. Fergusson and Company, and by making a false statement to the said Mixed Court through the British Assessor caused a warrant for the arrest of the plaintiff to be issued and procured the plaintiff to be arrested under the said warrant and brought to Shanghai for trial.

6.—Upon the arrival of the plaintiff in Shanghai under arrest as aforesaid the defendant unconditionally withdrew the said petition and charge and the said warrant was upon the application of the plaintiff to the said Mixed Court cancelled.

7.—The defendant on the twenty-fourth day of April one thousand nine hundred and three caused the plaintiff to be arrested at Ichang upon a false charge of embezzling the sum of $6,000 and caused the plaintiff to be imprisoned upon the steamships Tungting and Kingsing and brought in custody to Shanghai upon the said charge when the said charge was dismissed.

8.—The plaintiff has suffered damage from the defendant falsely and maliciously speaking and publishing of the plaintiff the following words, namely "In the bankrupt estate of Fergusson and Company there is $6,000 short. It appears from Cornabé's pass book that this sum has been paid by their shroff to Kwan but Fergusson and Company have never received this money from him. There is no entry in their books of this $6,000." Meaning thereby that the plaintiff had collected the said sum of $6,000 and had failed to pay the same over to his employers or to account to them therefore that the plaintiff was guilty of embezzlement.

9.—The plaintiff has suffered damage from the defendant falsely and maliciously speaking and publishing of the plaintiff in relation to his business as a compradore to Messrs. Fergusson and Company at Chefoo and as a Chinese clerk the words set out in the preceding paragraph hereof and the words following: "He has not accounted for the sum of $6,000." "It appears from Cornabé's books that the whole amount was paid to the compradore and from Fergusson and Company's books that they have only received $12,186.46" meaning thereby that the plaintiff in the course of his duties received a sum of $6,000 belonging to his employers for which he had not given them credit and for which he had not accounted.

PARTICULARS.

The defendant spoke the words complained of in paragraphs 8 and 9 hereof to Mr. Tong Kid-son in the month of August one thousand nine hundred and two at Shanghai and subsequently on various occasions between the months of August one thousand nine hundred and two and the present date. The plaintiff in consequence was injured in his credit and reputation both as a compradore, Chinese clerk, agent and otherwise.

10.—The plaintiff has in consequence of the matter set out in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 hereof suffered the following special damages:—

Expenses of and incidental to arrest, voyage to Shanghai and expenses in Shanghai (estimated)	$400
Legal expenses in connection with the matters aforesaid	250
Total...	$650

Wherefore the plaintiff prays:

1.—That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff

(a) Damages for malicious prosecution	$2,000
(b) Damages for false imprisonment	2,000
(c) Damages for slander	2,000
(d) Special damages as above mentioned	650
	6,650

(e) His costs of suit.

2.—For such further and other relief as to the Court seems meet.

The answer of the above-named defendant to the petition of the above-named plaintiff shows as follows:—

1.—The defendant admits paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the petition.

2.—The defendant denies all the allegations in paragraph 4 of the petition.

3.—The defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraphs 5 and 7 of the petition.

4.—The defendant denies that he unconditionally withdrew the petition and charge referred to in paragraph 6 of the plaintiff's petition and has no knowledge of the cancellation of the warrant on the application of the plaintiff.

5.—In answer to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the petition the defendant denies that the plaintiff has suffered the damage alleged. He admits that he spoke words, between the months of August and November 1902, to the same effect as those quoted, but denies that they bear the meaning alleged, or any other defamatory or actionable meaning.

6.—The defendant does not admit the allegations contained in paragraph 10 of the petition and leaves the same to be proved.

The answer originally put in differed in two minor particulars from that given above. The amendments were made at Mr. Ellis's request.

Mr. Jones read over the pleadings to the jury before explaining to them the nature and cause of the action. This, he said, fell under the three heads of malicious prosecution, slander, and false imprisonment. In order that plaintiff could succeed and recover damages under the first head, that of malicious prosecution, it would be necessary to show that proceedings were taken by the defendant against him, maliciously and without reasonable and proper cause. To determine what was a reasonable and proper cause, the jury would be directed that the term meant absence of reasonable and proper care to ascertain the true facts of the case on which the proceedings were started. Maliciousness in a prosecution they would be directed, meant action taken with any object other than for bringing an offender to justice, or for the ordinary purposes of a suit.

His Lordship suggested that malicious prosecution would be a criminal charge, not a civil suit.

Mr. Ellis—That is a point I propose to argue at great length before your Lordship.

Mr. Jones, resuming said that, although there might not have been any actual spite, hatred, or malice in the ordinary acceptance of the term by the defendant against the plaintiff, yet if it were shown he had any ulterior motive, that would be sufficient to entitle plaintiff to compensation. False imprisonment, the next heading of the suit, meant the confinement or the infliction on a person of restraint not authorised by law. That was a very simple matter and one on which the jury would be amply directed by his Lordship. It was not difficult to understand that if a man were arrested under legal authority he could not be falsely imprisoned, but if he were arrested in a manner not authorised by law he might be entitled to damages. This particular charge was made for the reason that the plaintiff was a Chinese subject and there was, therefore, some difficulty, which would not be experienced if both parties were directly amenable to English law. The difficulty would probably require more argument later, but he would merely say at present that the charge was introduced as an alternative to that of malicious prosecution, in the event of non-success upon either. With the nature of slander, the third charge, the jury would be more or less acquainted. Every man was

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entitled to his reputation and his good fame, just as he was entitled to his goods, gold, or other property. To some it was far more sacred than worldly goods; any statement which impaired a man's reputation was defamatory, and if it were untrue it was actionable. There was, however, a distinction which had to be drawn between certain classes of statement. To put it technically, certain statements were actionable *per se*, without proof of "special damages." In other words, when a statement of that class had been made about anyone he was entitled to claim damages at Court, without proving that he had been actually out of pocket over the matter. The mere fact that such a statement had been made raised a presumption in law that the person concerned had suffered damage to his reputation, which entitled him to recover damages in money. This class of statement might be made of a man in respect of his business. For example if it were said of a barrister that he were a blockhead, and could not make money at law, that was a defamatory statement which might entitle the subject to recover damages, as it would naturally injure him in the means of getting his livelihood. Similarly to say of a compradore that he had not accounted for money entrusted to him for collection was to make a statement likely to injure him in the means of getting his livelihood. Another instance of that class of statement was to impute crime; to speak to a third party words which would lead that third party to believe that the man spoken of had been guilty of a crime, was sufficient to entitle the man to recover damages without proof of a particular loss. There were other instances of statements actionable *per se*, but these were the two classes dealt with in the petition. Paragraph eight of the petition alleged that plaintiff had been accused by the defendant of embezzlement, which was, of course, a criminal offence, punishable by prosecution. The next paragraph dealt with the other kind of statement, that which was false concerning a man in relation to his business. Now the truth of the words used was not alleged by the defendant, who had admitted they were not true and that the money entrusted to the plaintiff had been fully accounted for.

Mr. Ellis—We simply say defendant spoke these words.

His Lordship observed that the truth of the allegations made was not pleaded.

Mr. Jones said not only was the truth of the allegations not pleaded, but it would be proved they were in fact untrue and that the whole of the money had been accounted for by the plaintiff. The only defence raised to this cause of action was that the words would not admit of the construction plaintiff put on them. It would be for the jury to decide whether the words could be fairly held to mean what had been stated in the petition. In construing them they would take up the standpoint of the third party to whom the words were said; the intention of Mr. Leake in saying them would have nothing to do with the question. The construction must be that which would be put on the words by any reasonable and commonsense Englishman who might hear them.

Turning from the causes of action to the facts, Mr. Jones said it would be adduced in evidence that in 1901, from 1st April till 22nd August, his client was employed by Messrs. Fergusson & Co., otherwise Mr. Wake, of Chefoo as compradore, under an agreement of the ordinary type which set forth plaintiff's duties. The agreement would be submitted in evidence, and plaintiff would also state that his duties were to collect money and keep books of accounts in respect of those monies. He knew nothing about the business of the firm or how the money was got. He simply carried out the instructions of those directly over him, and he kept an account of all the monies which he paid and received. To explain things more clearly Mr. Jones gave a brief sketch of affairs at Chefoo at that time. There were two large firms in the place, those of Fergusson & Co and Cornabé, Eckford & Co. Fergusson & Co. had got deeply into the mire some time before the plaintiff was taken on as compradore.

His Lordship suggested that the facts should be kept within as narrow limits as was consistent with clearness.

(To be continued).

H.B.M.'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 12th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., Police Magistrate.

R. *v.* E. COCKEYNE.

Defendant was charged with assaulting and beating one Tze Tak-kwung.

Defendant admitted the assault under great provocation.

Complainant—I had a letter of introduction from a gentleman in Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s firm to go to Mr. Heard. I am an enginedriver. Mr. Heard took the letter and went to see the defendant, and asked him if he would require an engine driver. Defendant said no. Mr. Heard then informed me that an engine-driver was not required. I then went to the defendant and asked for a reply to the letter which I had handed in. He said that there was no vacancy at present, but that there might be one later on, but that if I would like a job at $14 or $15 a month, I could have one. I declined, and told him that I did not want a job at $14 or $15 per month, whereupon defendant came and assaulted me. The assault took place in the Soy Chee Cotton Mill. Defendant hit me with his fists seven or eight times, on the face and the body, but did not knock me down.

In reply to defendant, witness denied having been told to go three or four times before being struck. Defendant never asked him to go away. Mr. Heard was present. Mr. Heard told him he had better go, and witness then asked Mr. Heard for a reply to the letter. Defendant struck him six or seven times and witness then asked Mr. Heard for the answer and then ran away. If he had not done so he would have been struck again.

Richard Howard Heard, sworn—I am the clerk at the Cotton Mill. On the 9th inst. the plaintiff handed me a letter from the General Manager at the town office. In consequence of this I brought him in to see Mr. Cockeyne, the engineer. I heard Mr. Cockeyne tell him that he was not wanted, and tell him to go away. He refused to go and stood there laughing. Defendant again asked him to go away, but he still refused. Plaintiff then asked me for an answer to the letter which he had handed me. I told him that I could not answer it at once as I had some other work to do, but that I would write direct to the manager in town. Mr. Cockeyne came back again and asked how it was that the complainant had not gone. He made some answer, so Mr. Cockeyne hit him. Then complainant left the store room and went out into the yard. Mr. Cockeyne went outside and threatened him and finally he went. I only saw Mr. Cockeyne strike him once. I heard the defendant offer the man $14 or $15 a month. He was laughing all the time defendant was speaking to him.

Defendant said that the complainant's evidence was partly true, as when he saw the papers which he brought he told him that he was not the kind of man he wanted. Plaintiff had no vacancies for such a man. Defendant did not understand Chinese, so he did not know what the man said to some other Chinese in the room. He never said anything about wages, he only told the man that he did not want him at all. The complainant had a certificate for managing a small engine and dynamo, at a rate of 35 cents per day.

Plaintiff, questioned by his Worship, said that formerly he used to earn $35 per month. He had been employed by Jardine, Matheson and Co.

Defendant—The certificate which he showed me was from a small German firm.

His Worship—I am afraid I must fine you for this. I do not take a very serious view of it. You will be fined $3, which will go to the plaintiff and also pay costs, which amount to $4.50. It seems to have been an unnecessary assault.

Shanghai, 15th June.

MRS. C. F. JOHNSTON *v.* M. BARING.

M. Baring was summoned on the complaint of Mrs. C. F. Johnston that he on the 8th day of June, in Thorne Road, did assault the said complainant and then and there did use divers threats towards her, whereby she fears that he will do her some bodily injury, contrary to 34 Edw. III. Cap. 1.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared on behalf of the complainant and Mr. J. H. Teesdale appeared for the defendant.

His Worship read the charge and Mr. Teesdale said that his client denied the allegations contained therein.

Mr. Jones said that he regretted that there had been some misunderstanding between himself and his client and neither she nor the witnesses had arrived. If it inconvenienced Mr. Baring, he regretted it exceedingly, but he would ask for an adjournment.

His Worship—Is the plaintiff here?

Mr. Jones—No, she is not here. The fact that she is not here is entirely owing to a misunderstanding.

Mr. Teesdale—I must ask that the charge be dismissed. The plaintiff has made a very serious accusation against my client and apparently for some reason or other she has not turned up to plead to it. Considering the nature of the charge she ought to be here. I accordingly ask that it be dismissed.

His Worship—From the fact that it is a serious charge I should think the defendant would like to have an opportunity of clearing himself from it.

Mr. Teesdale—I am perfectly ready to go on, but from the fact that the plaintiff is not here we cannot take any evidence.

His Worship—It is exceedingly annoying. How long would it take to get the witnesses here?

Mr. Jones—I could send for them, but could not be sure when they would get here.

His Worship—Would you like an adjournment to 2 o'clock?

Mr. Jones—I should be very pleased.

His Worship—You must get them here some time this morning. It is made public now and no one appears interested except the complainant as far as I can see. I will adjourn the case until 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jones—I will endeavour to get the complainant here.

Resumed at 11 a.m.

Mr. Jones—The messenger has not had time to bring my client so of course, unless the other side will agree to an adjournment my case will be dismissed without any prejudice to taking out another summons.

His Worship—I may, under the circumstances, be advised to issue a fresh summons. I think therefore it would be wiser for the defendant to agree to an adjournment. If I was satisfied that the case

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ought to be enquired into I should have to issue a fresh summons.

Mr. Teesdale—My client instructs me to say that he is prepared to accept an adjournment, but I ask your Worship of course to give me the costs of to-day's proceedings.

His Worship—I will of course take that into consideration. I think the rules about solicitors' costs are rather vague.

Mr. Teesdale quoted Stone to show that magistrates had jurisdiction over all costs.

After some further discussion his Worship adjourned the hearing until Wednesday next at 9.30 a.m.

THE GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 11th June.

Before K. Maenss, Esq. (Vice-Consul) and Messrs. H. Dohrn and M. Krieg (Assessors).

Municipal Police v. Augsberg.

Fritz Augsberg, an auctioneer, of Boone Road, was summoned for assaulting Sikh Constable No. 96 while in the execution of his duty.

Inspector Bourke stated the case for the police. About 10 a.m. on the 6th inst., he said, there was an unmuzzled dog in Boone Road. Inspector Aiers, who was passing in a riesha, saw the dog and drew the attention of Sikh Constable No. 96, who was about to take the dog away, when defendant came up and demanded it back. When the constable refused to give up his capture the defendant struck him four blows in the face with his open hand. Assistance came on the constable blowing his whistle and the dog was taken to the police station. Mr. Augsberg followed and made a complaint that the constable had assaulted Mrs Augsberg, who, he said, had been endeavouring to persuade him not to take the dog away. This, however, was quite an afterthought on defendant's part. He had in the meantime paid $10 to the police for the release of his dog.

Defendant made an answering statement that the Sikh took the dog out of Mrs. Augsberg's hand and struck her in the neck. He had also called defendant a coolie.

Sikh Constable 96, in his evidence, denied that he ever struck Mrs. Augsberg. He did not see her till after the row.

Sikh Constables 83 and 178, in testifying to the assault on their comrade, said Mrs. Augsberg was sitting all through the occurrence in a riesha close by.

P.C. Bookless, who arrived on the scene in response to the whistle, said he saw Mrs. Augsberg on the pavement standing with her husband.

Mrs. Augsberg herself maintained that the dog had been taken out of her hands and that she was assaulted when she remonstrated.

In answer to the Court, Inspector Bourke said it was not sufficient to establish the identity of the owner of an unmuzzled dog. It must be taken to the police station by the police or it would still be a danger in the streets. He also pointed out that if defendant had any complaint against the constable he should have reported it at the police station and not endeavoured to take the law into his own hands. As a matter of fact he did not mention the alleged assault on Mrs. Augsberg even to the English constable.

The Court considered its decision in private and subsequently announced that defendant would be fined $90 or would suffer one day's imprisonment for every $15 in default. The sentence was a lenient one, in view of the serious nature of the offence, but the Court had regard to the fact that defendant had not been fined before and was no doubt much excited at the time of the occurrence.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 11th June.

Before Mr. Sze, Magistrate, and Dr. Barchet, U. S. Assessor.

An Astor House Boy in Trouble Again.

A boy employed at the Astor House was charged with stealing the sum of 30 cents from the bar of the Astor House on the 10th instant, the property of his employers.

Mr. Ladow said that the boy overcharged a guest 30 cents and kept the money. The guest played a game of billiards and on asking the boy what the charge was, was told 80 cents. The guest paid the boy 80 cents and gave the boy 10 cents cumshaw, but the boy only paid into the bar the sum of 50 cents, the proper charge for the game, and pocketed the balance. The guest afterwards complained to witness and said that the billiard tables would soon be paid for at that rate. Witness questioned the boy, who admitted his guilt.

Sentenced to 50 blows on the hand.

A Too Generous Master.

A riesha coolie was charged with leaving his employment without notice; also with stealing a rain-coat and a hat, valued at $6, from No. 30, Nanzing Road, on the 10th instant, the property of Mr. A. Woods.

The complainant said that he hired the coolie six days ago. A few days ago he had to go out to the German barracks, and as it was a wet day, he offered the coolie the choice of having ten cents cumshaw or engaging an extra coolie. The coolie took ten cents. On another day, as it was raining, he lent the coolie a straw hat, purchased this year for $1.50, and a rain coat; he could not afford to buy the coolie a suit of clothes. On the 10th instant the coolie, who was getting $6 per month and board, had his breakfast and tiffin, and then said he was going to get shaved. He went away, taking the hat and rain-coat with him, but did not return. Witness reported the matter at the Police Station, and found the security man, who told the prisoner's address, with the result that the detective brought the man to the Station.

Sentenced to 80 blows.

Godown Thieves Punished.

Two men were charged with being concerned together in stealing a box of needles, valued at $10, from No. 5, Canton Road, on the 10th instant, the property of the China Export, Import and Banking Company.

A representative of the complainant firm said that the prisoners stole the box from the firm's godown at 1.30 p.m. on the 12th instant. A few days ago two other cases were stolen, but having no evidence, he did not connect the prisoners with that theft. He asked the Court to deal severely with the prisoners in regard to the theft of this case.

Sentenced to 300 blows and 3 months' imprisonment each.

Assault on a Mafoo.

A riesha coolie was charged with assaulting a mafoo with a driving whip and knocking him off the seat of his carriage, thereby allowing the pony to bolt along the Canton Road, to the common danger, on the 9th instant.

The complainant and native P.-C. 671 gave evidence in the vernacular, after which the Court sentenced the prisoner to 100 blows.

The report of an exparte application by Mr. L. E. P. Jones in connection with a complicated case with reference to the ownership of 30 chests of opium is held over.

An Ex-parte Application.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones (Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill) made an application in connection with a case which has occupied the attention of the Court for some time, in which a man named Sun Ching-poo was charged, together with another man not in custody, with obtaining silk and cotton cloth to the value of Tls. 4,782 from certain stores, at various times, with intent to defraud, and also with obtaining 30 chests of opium from another complainant with intent to defraud.

Mr. Jones said he was instructed to appear on behalf of a man who was arrested on a warrant; at whose instance he was arrested, counsel did not know. His client had preferred a charge against Sun Ching-poo, who was now in gaol, of obtaining 10 boxes of opium under false pretences. Sun Ching-poo was a man against whom other charges had been preferred—obtaining silk, etc., by false pretences, and there was no doubt he was a notorious swindler. After several hearings, Sun Ching-poo was sent to gaol and six boxes of opium that had been recovered were ordered to be given to his (counsel's) client. Four boxes had not been recovered, but Sun had given the names of the parties with whom they had been deposited. Their reason for not giving up the four boxes was that Sun owed them money and the opium was security for the money owing. Two days ago his client was arrested on a Mixed Court warrant for having these boxes in his possession and declining to return them. This in spite of the fact that his client had received possession of the boxes in pursuance of an order of the Court. Since the order of the Court giving his client possession of the boxes, there had been no other order of Court in any way rescinding the previous order, and therefore his client naturally declined to give up the boxes. The man had been two days in custody before being released on bail. Counsel had made application to the Police and the Assessor, and through the latter to the Magistrate, for bail, but his client was not released on bail until late the previous afternoon. Counsel particularly wished to know on what grounds the return of the chests was demanded, and by whom, and what steps had been taken to recover the other four boxes.

The Magistrate said the six chests that had been recovered had been deposited at the Police Station and were handed over to Mr. Jones's client by the consent of the Assessor, Dr. Barchet. Mr. Jones's client was later required to attend the Court in order that certain questions might be put to him in connection with the case. A summons was served on him notifying him that his attendance was required, but he ignored it and did not appear. Then a warrant was issued and the man was arrested. The warrant was issued so that the man might be brought to Court and questioned. Until the previous afternoon the Magistrate had not the necessary particulars upon which to examine the man. On receipt of the letter from Dr. Barchet asking that bail be granted, the Magistrate questioned the man and immediately released him on bail, on the security of the Commerce Guild. Twenty odd firms had petitioned for a re-opening of the case.

Mr. Jones said his client was the complainant in the case in which Sun was

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charged with obtaining the opium by false pretences. That case was not yet closed as his client had not yet recovered the other four boxes of opium. Let the two defendants in that case be again brought to Court, together with Counsel's client, and if the twenty odd firms had any claim to the opium, let the matter be thrashed out in open Court.

The Magistrate said he had already written to the Commerce Guild to ask them to settle the dispute between the parties. If they failed to arrive at a settlement, then the lawyers could come to Court and argue the matter. The Court had never given any certificate to the effect that Mr. Jones's client could remove the opium from the Police Station.

Mr. Jones said he would advise his client not to give up the opium, unless the Court made an order that he should do so and rescinded its first order.

The Assessor said Mr. Jones was right in saying that the opium had been handed over to his client with the Court's consent.

Mr. Jones also asked that the partners of the opium hong which held the other four boxes of opium should be summoned to attend the Court on a date to be fixed, and should be questioned as to their right to retain possession of the four boxes.

The Court agreed to fix a date for the hearing of the case and to summon the parties mentioned by Mr. Jones.

Shanghai, 12th June.

Before Mr. Sun (Magistrate) and
Mr. B. Giles (British Assessor.)

The Jessfield Road Assault.

The four men—two farmers and two shop-keepers—charged with being concerned in assaulting the Misses Campbell and their mafoo, and forcibly seizing and detaining their horse and carriage for the purpose of extorting money, on the Jessfield Road on the 6th April, were again before the Court. An old man—the head of the village—for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, was also brought up in custody.

Inspector Gibson called attention to the remarks made by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson on Wednesday morning with reference to alleged negligence on the part of the Police. He explained that the warrant was not received at Carter Road Station until after 9 p.m. on Tuesday, and it was therefore impossible for the police to arrest the man and bring him to Court on Wednesday morning.

The Assessor said some representative from Carter Road Station should have attended the Court on Wednesday morning.

Inspector Gibson [illegible] date was fixed for the adjourned hearing. There was nothing written on the charge sheet. He was simply told to bring the man to Court when he had been arrested.

Miss Campbell was called and identified the man last arrested as the old man who had caught hold of her. His was the only face that was familiar to her. He caught hold of her and she threw him off. She thought he got hold of her with the intention of assaulting her.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson then asked that the four first-mentioned prisoners, who had been in custody for nine weeks, should be released.

The Assessor said they might now be released. If they were guilty of the charge, they had expiated their offence, having been in custody for more than two months.

Addressing the head man—the prisoner last arrested—the Assessor said that as head man he was responsible for the conduct of the people of the village and must be aware that when an accident occurred it was not the proper course to adopt to raise a mob and assault people. He might easily have known that the foreigners would not be wishful to escape the consequences of the accident, if it was caused by their fault. If the head man or the villagers had any complaint to make the proper course would have been to report the matter to the Police. In no case was there any excuse for violence, and by acting in the way they did, the villagers had done their case more harm than good. When the other four prisoners were arrested it was the head man's duty to come to the Court and explain matters, particularly so when he knew that his attendance was asked for. Instead of attending Court, however, he had refused to come forward, had avoided arrest, and stated that he was unable to come. On account of his conduct, this case, which should have been settled long ago, had dragged on up till now. That was a very heavy error on the head man's part. The complainants were not anxious to take serious a view of the matter and would overlook the offence on certain conditions. Now that he had at last come to Court the prisoner would not be punished, but must settle the case with the complainants. He must go to the complainants' house, together with the tipao, on a date to be thereafter fixed, and offer a full apology. The village must pay a fine, to be fixed later, and which must be given to some charity, as part amends for their conduct. When those conditions had been fulfilled, the case would be considered closed. The prisoner and the villagers were lucky to get off so easily. As he (the Assessor) understood that the doctor said that the child was not seriously injured, but simply shaken, there was still less reason for the conduct of the villagers. Had the child been injured, the complainants would willingly have paid compensation.

Arrangements were to be made for the safe custody of the head man until the carrying out of the conditions named.

Forgery on the [illegible] Bank.

The Jewish Chang Hin-sze, charged with attempting to utter a forged cheque for Tls. 750 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the 22nd April, was brought up before him.

Mr. Ellis appeared for the prisoner and wished to withdraw the case.

The Assessor said the case was closed. He and the Magistrate had arrived at their decision and it only remained to deliver judgment. The prisoner had nothing to do with the forging of the cheque and was evidently the innocent dupe of the actual forger. The charge against the prisoner would be dismissed and his bail of Tls. 750 would be returned to him. He must give security to appear as witness at the trial of the actual forger, when he should be arrested.

Serious Charges against an Ex-Police Sergeant.

This case, remanded from Wednesday last, was resumed. Mr. L. Jones as before, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Ellis for the ex-sergeant, and Judge Lemme for the rickshaw owners concerned.

The charges, as amended, read as follows:—

Hung Ah-sing is charged with, while a Municipal police sergeant, conspiring with Moh Ah-kwei, Faa Zau-foong, Zu Ah-chang, and Zau Zing-ding, approximately some time between the 1st and 17th May, to evade the enforcement against each of them of conditions 2 and 10, of the conditions upon, and subject to which licenses were issued by the Municipal Council to proprietors of public rickshas.

Hung Ah-sing is also charged with endeavouring to force, persuade, or induce a public officer, to wit, Dong Song-sio, a Municipal policeman, to act in a manner known to the accused to be in violation of Dong Song-sio's official duty, which was to arrest such public rickshas and public rickshaw coolies as do not conform to or comply with the requirements of the conditions upon which licenses were issued by the Municipal Council to proprietors of public rickshas.

Moh Ah-kwei, Faa Zau-foong, Zu Ah-chang, and Zau Zing-ding are charged with unlawfully conspiring with Hung Ah-sing, a Municipal police sergeant, approximately some time between the 1st and 17th May, to evade the enforcement against each of them of conditions 2 and 10, of the conditions upon, and subject to which licenses were issued by the Municipal Council to proprietors of public rickshas.

Mr. Jones read out the charges as amended. After doing so he said—There are two conditions which have been inserted here which practically amount to the same charge. The facts of the case are as follows: Some time during the month of May information was brought home by the chief witness, Dong Song-sio, who was at that time a constable in the employment of the Municipal Council, engaged in rickshaw duty. Some of the members of the police force are specially engaged in inspecting public rickshas to see that they conform with the conditions upon which the licenses are issued. The head inspecting office is at Hongkew, and all rickshas which do not seem to conform with the regulations are brought there and dealt with by the officers in charge. Dong Song-sio was put upon this duty between the 1st and 17th May. He was approached by the ex-sergeant, who was his senior officer, and who offered him a sum of money not to arrest rickshas bearing certain marks on the license plates fixed on the back of the rickshaw.

Mr. Jones then gave a summary of the facts of the case as afterwards stated by the witnesses. The marks in question he said were put not on the license plates issued by the International Municipal Council, but on those issued by the French Council. The Secretary of the latter wrote to the Secretary of the Council of the International Settlements to say these marks were not recognised by the French Police. If necessary the letter would be produced. After this the police carefully noted the numbers of the rickshas bearing these marks, but immediately the Council determined to take summary steps it was noticed that the marks had been rubbed off. In a case of this kind the evidence must of necessity be of a somewhat circumstantial nature.

The prisoners on being asked whether they pleaded guilty or not guilty replied that the marks had been put on the license plates for purposes of identification in case they were stolen.

Mr. Ellis asked that all the witnesses, except the one in the box, should be put out of the room. This was done.

Dong Song-sio—Formerly I was a "boy." I am now a detective under the Municipal Council. Before I was a detective I was a police constable. I was made a constable the year before last. I was put on rickshaw duty about 3 months ago. A foreigner, who has died since, gave me instructions (Inspector Collins). All the constables were told to bring in any bad rickshas. I fell in at the Louza Station every day. My senior officer was the sergeant, who is now a prisoner. He was also on rickshaw duty. On the 16th April I was put on rickshaw duty. On the 18th the sergeant told me that if I saw a rickshaw with a chop on its license plate I need not bring it in, and he promised to give me $4 a month. I told him that I did not want the money, but he said

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that it did not matter whether I wanted it or not. He told me that it did not matter when the money would be paid, that it was paid by the riesha owners. He said it would be paid in the French town and that on the license plate there was a chop having a certain character, and there were four of these characters. He asked me not to bring in any rieshas having this chop: (witness wrote out the four characters.) He said the money would be paid in silver dollars. This conversation took place in Ningpo Road at 8.10 a.m. in the morning, when we were both on duty. It was on the 18th of April. He eventually said the money would be paid on the 10th. I had not noticed the marks before, but I saw them afterwards. They were on the lower part of the French license plates. The rieshas with these marks on them were very bad ones, and I would have taken them to the depôt had not the sergeant told me not to. I asked a riesha coolie about these marks and he said that what the sergeant had told me was true and that two dragon dollars and two Mexican dollars would be paid a month. On a certain day, during the races, I met a man who is an interpreter. His name is Hu and he asked me if I knew anything about the riesha affair, so I explained the matter to him.

By the Assessor—There was only one chop on each riesha plate.

Witness identified the chop on a license-plate produced.

By Mr. Jones—At the time I did not know that Mr. Hu was making enquiries for the police. I only know four marks which were used and also one resembling a flower. I have noticed quite a lot of rieshas with these marks, but after the police investigation they were all rubbed off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—I was a boy in the employ of Mr. Clarke, of Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co. That was when I was 17 years old. I was in Mr. Clarke's employ for five years, until I was 22. Now I am 29. At 23, I lived at home doing nothing. At 24 I was employed by Mr. Armstrong of Holliday, Wise and Co. When I left him I did not do anything until I was 27, when I joined the police force. I have been in the police force a little over two years. It was my duty to arrest rieshas which were not in good condition. I arrested, taking an average during three months, about 50 a month more or less. I have known the accused ever since I joined the police. I never reported the matter to my senior officers: I only told Mr. Hu. I was made a detective on the 23rd of May. I asked the riesha coolie about the matter casually. I was made detective on the recommendation of Mr. Clarke. I have never been in the police force before the last 2 years.

By the Assessor—The Captain-Superintendent was the first senior officer to speak to me about the matter on the 21st or 22nd of May last.

Hu Tsêng-kwa—I am an interpreter. On one occasion whilst coming to the Mixed Court my riesha was stopped. This was about the beginning of April. I hired the riesha at the Central Police Station and when I arrived at the corner of Nanking and Chekiang Roads the coolie refused to proceed. I asked him why he stopped and he told me that some of the rieshas paid the police in order to escape being taken to the station if they were bad. If they did not pay the money they were taken to the station, even if they were good. He said that he had not paid any money to the police. He stopped because near the place there were 2 constables. Afterwards a constable stopped the riesha and inspected it. He walked round it two or three times and lifted the seat, finally taking it to the station. I told the matter to the chief-inspector and the detective-inspector. Some time afterwards I was asked by Detective Inspector Armstrong and Mr. McNeill to investigate the matter. On the first day of the recess I met native P.C. 460 in a tea-shop. I asked him about the matter, but at first he would not tell me. He said if he did he would be beaten to death. I persuaded him to tell me and he said that rieshas with certain marks on the French licence-plates were not to be arrested. He said that each constable who did not arrest them would be paid $4 a month. He did not tell me the sergeant's name. I did not tell him that I was making enquiries. The constable said that he was afraid of talking about the matter. I have seen more than 100 rieshas bearing these marks. Once I rode in a bad riesha with these marks. I reported the matter to Mr. McEuen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—I acted under the instructions of the Captain-Superintendent. From the 5th to the 10th May I noticed about 30 rieshas with these marks daily. I noticed them as they were passing along the streets without fares and also whilst they were on the stands. I could see the marks 20 or 30 paces away.

(Witness was here submitted to a most severe test of his eyesight under Mr. Ellis' supervision. He read the chops on the white plates at some distance, but could not distinguish those on the red license plates).

Cross-examination by Mr. Ellis (continued)—I do not know how many rieshas bearing these marks were arrested.

Cross-examined by Judge Lamme—I do not know it to be a fact that a member of the police force owns a number of public rieshas. I know one private mark resembling a flower besides the above four. I am not aware that 80 different chops are used on the rieshas in the Settlements. I do not know that these marks have been in use for 20 years. The riesha which I rode in and which was arrested was, as far as I could see, quite good. I do not know it to be a fact that everyone in Shanghai who has not bribed the police is arrested. I did not come across a single good riesha bearing these marks.

By Mr. Jones—It was not my duty to arrest these rieshas. I only went out to look for the marks.

Dong Song-sio, recalled, and questioned by Mr. Ellis—I did not know anything about these private marks until the sergeant told me, so cannot say whether I arrested any riesha with them on. I noticed a great many after I had been told about them, but I did not arrest them.

By Mr. Jones—I did not receive any money. The reason I did not arrest the rieshas was because the sergeant had told me not to.

In reply to Judge Lamme the Assessor said that at present he could not consider any application for bail.

The Court then adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock.

Shanghai, 15th June.

This case, remanded from Friday last, was resumed. Mr. L. Jones, as before, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Ellis for the ex-sergeant, and Judge Lamme for the riesha owners concerned.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued.

Ni Chin-pao, examined by Mr. Jones, said he was formerly a silk dealer, but was now the proprietor of an opium shop on Sinza Road. Dong Song-sio was his cousin. About the end of the 24th year of Kuang Hsu, 1899, Dong Song-sio came to his shop and used to assist him in his business. He lived in the shop as a rule, but sometimes went to his home in the native city and stayed there four or five days at a time. Dong's father was formerly tipao in the native city. Dong was in the employ of Mr. Clarke when his father was tipao in the city. Dong was at witness's shop at the end of the year 1898. Dong's age corresponded with the years of the reign of Kuang Hsü. He was in Mr. Clarke's employ from the time he was 17 until h was 22.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis, witness said that Dong was now 29 years of age. Twelve years ago he was in Mr. Clarke's employ.

At this stage an argument took place as to whether this witness's statement agreed with Dong's evidence, and the Assessor said that it did.

Further cross-examined, the witness said he did not know whether Dong was office boy or house boy to Mr. Clarke. Dong was with Mr. Clarke in Corea for four or five months about the 18th or 19th year of Kuang Hsu. Witness did not know if Dong was living in Mr. von Möllendorff's house at that time. In 1898 and 1899, before joining witness's opium shop, Dong was living with his father for over ten months. Dong was never a policeman until a little more than two years ago. As far as witness knew, Dong had never been in trouble.

D. McAlister said he was acting inspector of vehicles. On the 13th or 14th of May he was instructed by Mr. Johnsford, overseer of taxes, to go round and examine the rieshas in this Settlement and see if any carrying French licenses had any special marks on the French license plates between the month and the year. Witness went round several of the principal streets, accompanied by a native writer, and took the numbers of about 90 rieshas, the license plates of which bore such marks. He examined the marks, got the writer to take a copy of them, and took the numbers of the rieshas that had the marks. He gave the list to Sergeant Macgregor. The list contained the number of each riesha's license for this Settlement, and opposite such number a copy of the marks found on the French license between the month and the year. He did not ascertain the names of the proprietors of such rieshas.

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Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—He examined the licenses; he did not take notice of the condition of the rieshas. He took the numbers of 80 or 90 rieshas.

Cross-examined by Judge Lamme—There were three or four different marks, but only one chop on each license. He was looking for a particular mark between the month and the year. He did not look for other marks. He was only examining May licenses.

Re-examined by Mr. Jones—All the licenses for May were identical, i.e., they had a white background. On the 16th May he noticed that a lot of the license plates were blurred, as though something on them had been rubbed out. He remembered them by their numbers. (Witness produced a book in which he entered the numbers at the time).

By Mr. Ellis—He did not know at the time what the Council's reasons were for asking him to do that. He was simply told to look for certain marks and to take the numbers of rieshas bearing those marks.

Chi Sin-tu, examined by Mr. Jones, said he was a shroff employed by the Municipal Council. It was his duty to look over all sorts of vehicles, except private rieshas, and also the opium and wine shops. In the book produced he entered the numbers of the licenses as the owners came for them. Opposite the numbers of the licenses he entered the owners' names. He did this as a record of the licenses issued and to whom. This list was made out about the 1st of May.

Witness read out the entries from his book, and afterwards picked out the names of the four riesha owners charged as above and the numbers of their riesha licenses.

Sergeant Macgregor, examined by Mr. Jones, said that he was acting traffic inspector. He had instructions to bring in all defective rieshas. There was a special staff for the duty. The prisoner, the ex-police-sergeant, was formerly on the staff at Louza. On the 12th of May witness was shown a letter to the Captain-Superintendent with reference to certain marks on French licenses. On the 14th May witness and Detective-Inspector Armstrong saw 10 or more rieshas on Honan Road whose licenses bore such marks. On the two following days they saw about 100 more. Between the evening of the 15th May and the following morning, witness noticed that all the marks on the licenses had been removed. He did not take a copy of the marks. He kept a record of all rieshas brought to the Station. From the 1st to the 18th May 1,146 rieshas were brought in, of which 389 had French licenses. There were 2,518 rieshas in the International Settlement with French licenses, and 2,871 with English licenses. Between the dates above-mentioned 8 rieshas were brought in which belonged to the four riesha owners now before the Court. These people owned 607 rieshas. During the same period 381 rieshas with French licenses, belonging to other owners, were brought in. Witness took in a riesha belonging to one of the prisoners on the 18th May. He saw that same riesha on the 17th May and the license card had then a mark on. When he saw it on the 18th the mark had been rubbed out. The rieshas belonging to the prisoners generally plied for hire in the Central and Louza Police districts. From the 1st to the 18th May the ex-police-sergeant brought in 13 rieshas, none of which had marks on the licenses. Witness kept a record of the rieshas brought in. Dong Song-sio joined the riesha staff on the 23rd of February this year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis, witness said that on the 14th of May, when he saw the 10 rieshas in Honan Road, he did not speak to the coolies. He noticed the condition of two of the rieshas. He was pretending to examine the wheels while Inspector Armstrong looked at the license. Had it been on any other occasion he would certainly have sent those two rieshas to the Station. The wheels were very slack. They had been passed three months previously. The rieshas were examined previously. They might have been examined on the 1st of May. Witness did not take particular notice of the condition of the 100 or more rieshas that he saw on the two days, but the majority of them had slack wheels. There were people in some of them. They were not in serious danger. The ex-police-sergeant could have sent in more than 13 rieshas between the 1st and 18th of May. There were a great many bad rieshas in his district. Other policemen in the same district sent in a great many more rieshas. When witness was sent out to look for marks on the riesha licenses, he was instructed not to send them in.

By Mr. Jones—The ex-police-sergeant was head of the Chinese staff in his district.

Detective-Inspector Armstrong, in reply to Mr. Jones, said that he received a letter from Mr. Clarke with reference to Dong Song-sio.

By Mr. Ellis—He had not the letter with him. He knew Mr. Clarke's handwriting and the letter was in his handwriting. It gave Dong's number as a constable and the district in which he was stationed, and stated that Dong had been in Mr. Clarke's employ as a boy, and was anxious to have his name put on the list of candidates for the post of detective. Witness did not know if Dong was ever in the Police Force in 1898. He thought he could ascertain. He had the roll book for 1898 in Court. (Produced). There was no Constable No. 521 in the Yangtzepoo district in 1897-98-99 of the name of Dong Song-sio. There was none of the name Dong Sin-van. There was the name of Dong Chu-wei, with an entry that he had been dismissed for making an illegal arrest on the 15th July, 1898. That constable was in Yangtzepoo in 1898. That constable had been reported on five occasions—by Inspector Reed (twice), Inspector Wilson, Sergeant Ross, and Indian Sergeant 55.

By Mr. Jones—Witness had enquired whether the P. C. 521 at Yangtzepoo in 1898 was the same individual as Dong Song-sio, and after making investigations did not think the two men were the same. Inspector Wilson could not remember, but Indian P. S. 55 remembered P. C. 521 at Yangtzepoo and said the men were not the same. Sergeant Ross was now in Tientsin and Inspector Reid was dead.

By Judge Lamme—Witness had no knowledge whether the men were the same or not.

Indian P. S. 55 said that he was at present at Louza Station. He was at one time at Yangtzepoo. He was there with Native P. C. 521. Dong Song-sio was not the same man as P. C. 521.

By Mr. Ellis—The faces were alike, but Dong Song-sio was shorter than P. C. 521.

By the Court—He was quite certain the two men were not the same.

By Mr. Jones—He knew P. C. 521 well.

Mr. Jones, put in a letter from M. Bottu to Mr. J. O. P. Bland, stating that the French licenses when issued bore no mark.

Mr. Ellis said the letter had not been proved and asked the Assessor if he was satisfied that it was written by Mr. Bottu.

The Assessor said he knew M. Bottu's handwriting and was satisfied that the letter was written by him.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Ellis said he did not propose to detain the Court by making a long opening speech. He would immediately call his client—the ex police sergeant—to give evidence on his own behalf.

Hung Ah-sing, examined by Mr. Ellis, said he had been in the Police Force 29 years, and had been a sergeant for 20 years. He had never previously been charged with any offence. He went on riesha duty during the latter part of February. It was after the 20th—probably the 26th. He had not been on that duty before. He was arrested on the 21st of May. He was not told what he was charged with. There were 12 native constables on duty under him on riesha work, of whom 9 were in the Louza district. His district was Louza. All defective rieshas were sent to Hongkew Station. The duties of the riesha staff were to send in all rieshas with bad hoods, without aprons, short hind stays, slack wheels, spoilt seats or cushions, broken stays, etc., and coolies who were opium smokers, or were touting for hire or obstructing the traffic. He did not know the other four prisoners. He had not received money from any riesha owners. On the contrary, he had instructed the native constables under him never to take money, even from coolies who offered twenty cents to be allowed to take their rieshas away. He instructed them to hand all such coolies over to Sergeant No. 22. He knew Dong Song-sio—P. C. 460, and knew him previously as P. C. No. 521, who was transferred from Louza to Yangtzepoo. It was not true that he told Dong to pass certain rieshas bearing certain marks, nor did he tell Dong that by so doing he would get $4 paid to him in the French Concession. On the 22nd of May he was taken before Inspector Armstrong and questioned by him. He was asked if he could read Chinese, and if he knew anything about certain characters being put on riesha licenses. He was shown certain characters and asked if he had noticed them on riesha licenses. He replied that he had not, but that he had seen characters on the aprons, hoods, and the coolies' hats. He was afterwards taken before the Capt.-Superintendent and confronted with P. C. 460. The Capt.-Superintendent told P.C. 460 to state the facts of the case. P.C. 460 then said that he had been told by witness not to send in certain rieshas, and that he would receive money from French Town. The Capt.-Superintendent asked witness if that were true, and he replied that it was not.

Witness went on to relate that early in May he had had trouble with Dong. Dong reported himself sick and witness told him to see Sergeant No. 22 and get a chit for hospital. On the 5th May witness saw Dong in the street and asked him why he was not in hospital. Dong said that he had leave to sleep at home. Witness told him he had better report himself for duty before No. 66 saw him, as the latter might report him if he saw him on the streets. Dong returned to duty about the 7th or 8th and witness told him to take the chit back to Sergeant No. 22. Dong did not do so and the matter was reported to No. 66, who censured Dong.

Continuing, witness said that in 1898 he was at Louza Station with P.C. 460, who was then known as Dong Si-van, and whose number was then 521. Dong was then transferred to Yangtzepoo. Witness was quite certain of it. While at Yangtzepoo Dong had his meals at a certain restaurant for three months, and when the restaurant proprietor asked for payment, Dong refused. There was trouble between the two, and shortly afterwards Dong brought a false charge against the restaurant proprietor of receiving stolen property. The charge was investigated and found to be false, and Dong was dismissed the force. This happened about six years ago. Since the 1st May witness had arrested and sent to the Station over 30 rieshas. He did not always take the rieshas to the Station himself. They all had to be sent to Hongkew, and if on his way he met a constable he sent him with the rieshas. During the early part of May witness was for four days on special traffic duty, during the races, and two days on special duty regarding private rieshas, and

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had one day holiday. He was arrested on the 21st of May. During March and April he arrested or caused to be arrested more than 100 rickshas each month.

At this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday afternoon next.

Shanghai, 16th June.

Before Mr. Wei (Deputy Magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (U.S. Assessor).

An Organised Assault.

A man and woman were charged with being concerned together with others not in custody, in assaulting the complainants—Mr. A. Young, and a shroff in the employ of Mr. A. E. Algar—outside the Settlement limits at 4.45 p.m. on the 15th inst.

Inspector Mackintosh said that about 5 p.m. on the 15th instant the prisoners were arrested by the Magistrate at the yamên beyond the Stone Bridge, north of the Soochow Creek, and sent down to Sinza Police Station. The assault took place in the vicinity of the Acid Works.

Mr. Algar said he was the registered owner of a British Consular lot in that district. Some Chinese had commenced building on the lot and on Monday he sent Mr. Young and the shroff to visit the land and to tell the builders that action would be taken against them if they built on that lot of land. In order to prevent any trouble, he sent word to the tipao of the district. Evidently the tipao told the people that Mr Young was coming, as on his arrival there he found a crowd of from 50 to 60 Chinese waiting for him. He was not allowed to go near the land and both he and the shroff were severely assaulted by the mob.

Inspector Mackintosh said that the two prisoners were the principals. It was they who were building on the land and they, probably, who had organised the mob.

Mr. Algar said that they claimed to have Chinese title deeds. The land was registered in his name.

The shroff was then examined by the Magistrate.

Mr. Algar said that it was not necessary to go into the question of title now. He was going to bring a civil action. This was simply a case of assault.

Mr. Young, who had a nasty cut on the head and was badly bruised about the body, said that the mob seized the shroff, and on his going to the shroff's assistance the prisoners called up the mob, who beat him with bamboos and anything they could lay hands on. He did not strike a blow until they struck him.

Mr. Algar said he would like to know if it was the tipao who told the prisoners that Mr. Young was coming.

The Assessor said the case had better be adjourned, so that the tipao could be brought to Court.

Mr. Algar said the tipao was not present when the row occurred. He was conspicuous by his absence.

The Assessor said he thought it would be better to have the tipao in attendance, and accordingly remanded the prisoners in custody until Thursday.

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FOR OLD & YOUNG.

BIRTH.

DAWSON.—On the 10th of June, 1903, at Weihaiwei, the wife of T. Launcelot Dawson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCHROTER—ROWE.—On the 9th of June 1903, at the German Consulate, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church, Carl Hermann Schröter, of Hongkong, to Marion Grace Emma, second daughter of S. Bryant Rowe, C.E., of Plymouth and Victoria, and granddaughter to Thomas Morcroft Benbow, M.D., Birmingham, England.

DEATHS.

BURCHETT.—At Ichang, on the 4th of June, 1903, Thomas Charles Burchett, I. M. Customs, aged 38.

MOLLER.—At Helsingborg, Sweden, on the 10th of June, 1903, Nils Möller, of Shanghai, aged 78 years.—"May he rest in peace."

MEECH.—On the 30th of May, 1903, at Peking, of pneumonia, Edith, wife of the Rev. S. Evans Meech, of the London Mission, in the 53rd year of her age.

COLLAÇO.—On the 15th of June, 1903, at his residence No. 1200, Singkinpang Road, Joaquim José Collaço, aged 82 years (late of the Harbour Master's Office, Hongkong).

Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

CHALFANT.—On the 8th of June, 1903, at Pasadena, California, Lulu Boyd, wife of the Rev. W. P. Chalfant, formerly of Ichoufu, Shantung, China.

JAMIESON.—On the 16th of June, 1903, at 153, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, Arthur H., youngest son of the late Dr. R. A. Jamieson, aged 26 years.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. Attach'd Therm.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer. Wet bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Max.	Thermometer in Shade. Min.	Initials.
June									
10	29.69	71.8	E	4	68.9	68.7	72.0	67.3	o.r.
11	29.89	70.6	W.S.W.	0	70.2	68.2	79.9	65.0	o.
12	29.89	72.9	W.	2	77.2	70.5	86.2	66.2	c.
13	29.99	73.4	S.S.E.	1	77.0	68.2	89.0	63.5	b.c.
14	29.99	74.8	S.	1	80.2	69.6	88.2	64.8	b.c.
15	29.82	73.2	S.S.E.	3	73.2	68.5	77.2	64	4 o.
16	29.89	73.1	E.	1	72.2	68.6	89.2	65.0	o.

EXPLANATION.

Initials.—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r rain, s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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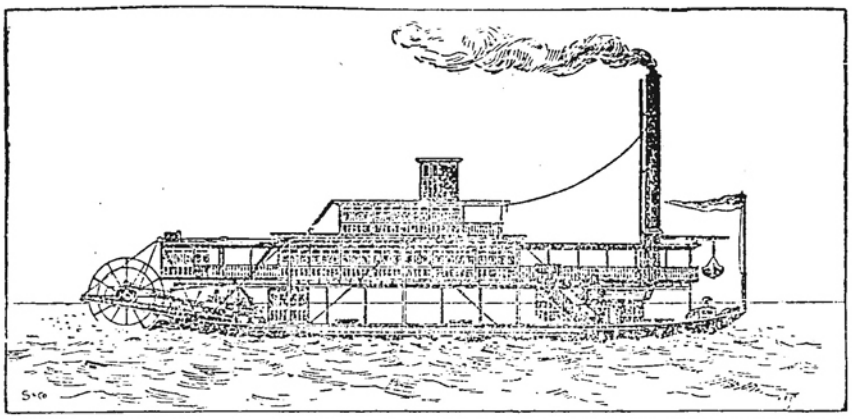

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3ap-04 265 10th April, 190

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 11th June.)

Although there may be a little more enquiry from Chinese it cannot be said that any improvement has been displayed in the market during the past week and the few small transactions, which do not constitute a market, have been taken by the NINGPO dealers. The import market could hardly be in a worse position than at present and we have only to mention the fact that while Cotton is quoted firm at 6.72d. importers here are unable to sell, even at a covering price, goods that were bought when Cotton was quoted 4.75d.; while again *P. M. C. Drills* are to-day quoted ten shillings and four pence against the selling price to-day, among native holders, of nine shillings and one penny. In addition to this clearances continue very poor.

Advices from the various consuming markets are not encouraging as TIENTSIN continues in a very lifeless state with little prospect of improvement, while NEWCHWANG has been drawing its supplies from Native sources on the following scale of prices which are chiefly for AMERICAN goods. DRILLS.—*P. M. C.* T4.20, *Blue Large Stag* and *Two Rabbits* T4.10, *Large and Small Eagle* T4.00, *Piedmont A* and *Dragon Head* T3.98½ and *Elephants Head* T3.97½. SHEETINGS.—*Dogs Head* T4.17½, *Blue Eagle No. 1* and *Piedmont Horse* T4.00 *Horse and Dog* T3.80, *Three Rabbits* T3.78, *Large and Small Squirrel* and *Camel* T3.45. Both demand from and clearances for the RIVER PORTS have fallen off, but this was expected at this season of the year while NINGPO for the size of the market has been fairly brisk buying several chops of *Heavy Shirtings* and *Sheetings* at steady prices.

Advices from MANCHESTER quote the market there quiet but firm. It could scarcely be otherwise with the recent rise in Cotton, but against this may be noted a persistent enquiry for offers which would indicate that manufacturers are running out of orders. NEW YORK is also very firm and from the fact they are asking 10/4d. cost freight and insurance for *P.M.C. Drills* there is little chance of their doing business with this market.

Piece Goods.—The only private business announced is a sale of 10-lbs. *Blue Unicorn* at T3.85, but we know of several small lots of *Heavy Shirtings*, *Sheetings* and *White Shirtings* that have been taken for NINGPO. The auction prices show an advancing tendency and should show good results, but the question of replacing is quite another matter.

The following Comparative Table of the Imports into and Re-exports from Shanghai for the First-Quarter of this year, as compare with the same period of previous years which may be interesting.

DESCRIPTION.	1903.		1902.		1901.		1900.	
	Imports.	Re-exports	Imports.	Re-export.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Imports.	Re-exports.
COTTON GOODS.								
Shirtings, Grey .....Pcs.	1,151,858	1,298,058	2,413,704	1,466,077	558,002	649,624	1,908,587	1,120,916
Sheetings, Grey American.. ,,	630,947	615,990	949,940	736, 60	47,945	183,045	821,332	393,774
,, Grey English ... ,,	163,798	139,660	237,456	163,831	68,953	82,870	291,607	163,805
Shirtings, White..... ,,	485,066	616,264	964,619	613,698	215,860	267,177	853,712	481,248
Drills, American .... ,,	280,487	274,825	357,120	245,015	119,175	97,475	306,411	143,175
,, English ..... ,,	10,389	8,732	40,648	15,103	16,023	3,045	52,300	10,072
Jeans, American..... ,,	63,760	39,880	36,000	26,232	7,000	8,560	34,001	15,230
,, English .... ,,	47,131	37,700	75,173	40,878	4,810	3,440	46,204	17,650
T-Cloths, Grey ..... ,,	288,617	145,158	297,278	213,403	81,186	88,411	311,159	233,231
Cambrics, Lawns & Muslins, White..... ..... ,,	28,846	10,996	178,330	41,810	39,487	6,872	179,818	21,262
Printed Cottons ..... ,,	273,682	275,852	204,096	252,586	82,029	72,949	332,421	209,504
Turkey Reds and Dyed T-Cloths..... ,,	92,501	164,915	65,805	77,508	18,454	47,841	104,467	70,109
Cotton Lastings & Italians, Plain & Figured ... .. ,,	350,697	376,254	540,425	372,727	459,731	192,040	334,241	246,742
Handkerchiefs .. .. Doz.	107,358	99,698	302,336	114,010	74,150	61,880	235,589	81,923
Cotton Yarn, English .. ...Pcls.	2,166	2,067	9,180	8,346	393	612	6,045	7,008
,, Indian ..... ,,	279,588	322,276	332,408	296,140	120,598	131,455	196,524	168,708
,, Japanese..... ,,	87,189	99,958	90,588	72,945	55,115	52,484	122,265	82,069
WOOLLEN GOODS.								
Camlets.....Pcs.	4,852	6,712	12,682	8,630	7,305	6,258	13,048	9,710
Cloth, Broad Medium & Habit .... Yds.	 138,815	 97,076	4,224	2,326	2,529	1,990	3,024	1,928 .....
Lastings .....Pcs.	10,589	8,290	12,273	5,313	5,002	3,064	16,639	9,374
Long Ells..... ,,	11,790	14,666	24,527	14,196	13,905	11,136	19,610	14,224
Spanish Stripes... . ... .. ,, Yds.	 86,507	 91,693	12,126	5,536	6,712	5,269	4,920	3,300 .....
Union Italian Cloth ....Pcs.	3,910	7,751	28,788	13,247	19,004	8,913	16,185	11,554

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Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—Only a small business has been done in these by the RIVER PORT dealers, the TIENTSIN dea lers havin only taken a few bales of No. 10s.

No. 10s. 765 bales:—*Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.* ₮73.50, *Hope Mill* ₮74.00/74.50, *E. D. Sassoon 3 Joss* ₮75.00, *Connaught* and *James Greaves* ₮75.50, *Howard and Bullough* ₮76.75, *Tea Carrier* ₮77.00, *David Mill* and *Indo-China (Ring)* ₮78.00, *Pabaney (Ring)* ₮80.00, *Kohinoor Mill "Kohinoor"* ₮80.50 and *Svadesh Kose* ₮82.50.

No. 12s. 129 balos:—*Jam Manufacturing* ₮76.25, *Presidency* ₮76.75. *Lukhmidass Khimjee* ₮79.00 and *Anglo-Indian (Mule) in left* ₮80.50

No. 16s. 110 bales:—*Britannia (Mule)* ₮86,00, *Howard and Bullongh in left* and *Naranje* ₮86.50.

No. 20s. 540 bales:—*Imperial Mill, Indo-China (Mule)* and *Queen Mills (Balloon)* ₮89.00, *Alliance (Peacock)* ₮89.50, *Howard and Bullough* and *Tea Carrier* ₮90.50, *Ripon (Mule)* ₮91.00, *Alliance (Ring)* and *Currimbhoy (Mule)* ₮91.50 and *Kohinoor Mills "Kohinoor"* ₮92.50.

Arrivals during the week have been 6,579 bales per s.s. *Massilia*.

JAPANESE.—Only a small business amounting to 300 bales, has been done in these on the basis of ₮87.5_ @ ₮94.50 for 16s. and ₮93.00 @ ₮99.00 for 20s.

LOCAL.—Nothing doing beyond the re-sales of bundles while have been made at ₮80.00 @ ₮84.00 for 12s., ₮82.00 @ ₮85.25 for 14s. and ₮80.00 @ ₮86.50 for 16s.

COTTON.—We believe some business has been done for JAPAN and quotations are now returned as ₮20.20 for *Best Steam Machine Ginned*, ₮20.80 for *Tungchow* and ₮19.50 @ ₮19.90 for *Shanghai*, according to quality.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 4½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 4 1/16d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4 5/8. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. 6 months' sight 2s. 4 11/16d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4⅝d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 4 13/16d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 2.93½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2.98½. 6 months' sight, 3.00½. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.44½, lowest 2 42, highest 2.44½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100 Gold $58½, lowest 57½, highest 58½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers Tls. 72, lowest 72, highest 71¾, per $100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers Tls. 88½, lowest 88½, highest 88½, per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, Tls. 87. lowest 86¾, highest 87. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 174½, lowest 172½, highest 174½, per Tls. 100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 175, lowest 173 highest 175. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 93 touch, per, Tls. 10, Tls 424 00, lowest 422.00, highest 424.00. Silver Bars, per Tls 100, Tls. 111.20, owest 111.15, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per $100, Tls. 76.25, lowest 75.50 highest 76.25. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,140, lowest 1,140, highest 1,150. Chinese Interest, mace 2.0, lowest 2.0, highest 3.5. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 24½, lowest 24½, highest 24½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

June	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	On London. T/Transfers. Lowest	Highest	Bank 4 m/s. Lowest.	Highest	Credits 4 m/s. Lowest.	Highest.	Docty. 4 m/s. Lowest	Highest.	France. Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do. Lowest.	Highest.	Germany. 4 m/s. Priv.	New York. Docty. 4 m/s.	Hongkong.	Yokohama. T/T	India. T/T Rup.
8th	24⅜	2.3¾	2.3⅞	2.4 3/16	2.4⅛	2.4 3/16	2.4 5/16	2.4 5/16	2.4 7/16	2.95/2 97	2 97/2.99	2.43	57½	71¾	89	173¼
9th	24⅜	2.3¾	2.3 15/16	2.4 1/16	2.4 3/16	2.4¼	2.4 5/16	2.4[illegible]	2.4 7/16	2.96/2.98	2.97/2.99	2.43	57½/58	71¾	89	173½
10th	24¼	2.3¾	2.3⅞	2.4 1/16	2.4⅛	2.4 3/16	2.4 3/16	2.4 5/16	2.4 7/16	2.96/2 98	2.97/2 99	2.43	57½/58	71¾	89	173½
11th	24½	2.3⅝	2.3⅞	2 3 15/16	2.4⅛	2.4 3/16	2.4 3/16	2 4 5/16	2.4 5/16	2.95/2.97	2 97/2 99	2.42	57¾	72	89½	172½/173
12th	24 3/16/¼	2.3⅞	2.4⅛	2.4 3/16	2 4 5/16	2.4¼	2.4 7/16	2.4½	2.4 9/16	2.96/2.98	2 98/3 00	2 44	58	71¾/72	88½	173/174
13th	24½	2.4	2.4⅛	2.4 5/16	2.4 7/16	2.4 7/16	2.4 9/16	2.4 9/16	2.4 11/16	2.98/3.00	2.99/3.01	2.44	58¼	71¾/72	88½	174½

EA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 10th June, 1903.

Business reported since the 3rd inst., is as under:—

	1903.	1902.
Settlements	74,930 ½-chests.	21,226 ½-chests.

Consisting of the following Teas:—

Ningchows	20,828	½-chests. at Tls.	2[illegible]0 at 70 00 per picul.
Khemuus	1,112	,, ,,	25.50 ,, 31.00 ,,
Oopacks	6,615	,, ,,	14.00 ,, 22.00 ,,
Oonams	12,456	,, ,,	14.00 ,, 33.00 ,,
Oonfaas	32,425	,, ,,	18.25 ,, 27.50 ,,
Sheang-tams	1,494	,, ,,	14.10 ,, 15.50 ,,

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 11th June, 1902:—

HANKOW TEA.	1903.	1902.
Settlements	320,663 ½-chests.	371,727 ½-chests
Stock	11,512 ,,	11,164 ,,
Arrivals	332,175 ,,	382,891 ,,

KIUKIANG TEA.	1903.	1902.
Settlements	159.886 ½-chests.	185.379 ½-chests.
Stock	17,819 ,,	6.882 ,,
Arrivals	177,705 ,,	192,261 ,,

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under:—

	1903.	1202.
For London, America and European Continent	125.0 0 ½-chests.	87.106 ½-chests.
,, Russia	384,880 ,,	470,000 ,,
	509,880 ,,	557,106 ,,

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Comparative Quotations are as under :—

	1903.	1902.
Ningchows	Tls. 19.00 at 100.00	Tls. 13.50 at 58.00 per picul.
Khemuus	,, 25.00 ,, 78.00	,, 21.00 ,, 34.00 ,,
Kutoans	,, 28.00 ,, ...	,, ... ,,
Oopacks	,, 14.00 ,, 29.00	,, 11.00 ,, 14.50 ,,
Oonams	,, 14.40 ,, 36.00	,, 10.25 ,, 14.50 ,,
Oonfaas	,, 18.25 ,, 45.00	,, 15.50 ,, 26.50 ,,
Seang-tams	,, 14.10 ,, 17.25	,, 12.00 ... ,,

The export to 6th instant as per Customs Returns stands thus :— Re-Exports

Season 1903 × 1904	7,567,909 lbs.	4,264,824 lbs.
,, 1902 × 1903	6,539,638 ,,	5,054,880 ,,
,, 1901 × 1902	10,709,789 ,,	5,852,468 ,,

	1903/4.	1902/3.	1901/2.
To Great Britain	2,804,115 lbs.	3,435,869 lbs.	1,857,146 lbs.
,, United States and Canada	656,626 ,,	1,599,719 ,,	691,841 ,,
,, Continent	817,449 ,,	756,108 ,,	957,060 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	5,810,968 ,,	4,414,356 ,,	3,424,023 ,,
,, do. viâ North	1,284,669 ,,		
,, Shanghai	454,527 ,,		

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B.S.	Tls. 34.00	per picul.
,, Seconds	,, 28.50	,,
Buffalo hides, B.S.	,, 21.50	,,
,, 10/35 lbs.		
,, 35/60 ,,		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	,, 60.00	,,
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	,, 10.00	,,
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	Tls. 16.75	,,
,, Sinshan and/or Chayu	,, 16.70	,,
Green China Grass, Szechuen	,, 12.50	,,
Jute	,, 4.50	,,
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	,, 11.70	,,
,, ,, Pingchew and/or Macheng	,, 11.50	,,
,, ,, Mongyu	,, 10.25	,,
Green ,, ,, Kiyu	,, 12.00	,,
Animal Tallow	,, 11.50	,,
Gallnuts, Usual shape	,, 21.00	,,
Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 23.00	
Tobacco, Tingchow	no cargo ,,	,,
,, Wongkong	,,	,,
Black Bristles, Rillings $2\frac{1}{2}$" $2\frac{3}{4}$" 3" $3\frac{1}{4}$" $3\frac{1}{2}$" 10 10 10 10 10 $3\frac{3}{4}$" 4" $4\frac{1}{4}$" $4\frac{1}{2}$" $4\frac{3}{4}$" 5" $5\frac{1}{4}$" $5\frac{1}{2}$" $5\frac{3}{4}$" 6" 10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$% =100%	,, 139.00	,,
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	,, 18.75	,,
,, ,, Wild Duck	,, 22.00	,,
Turmeric	,, 3.75	,,
Sesamum Seed, white	,, 3.80	,,
,, ,, yellow		,,
,, ,, red		,,
,, ,, black		,,
Sesamum Seed-Oil	,, 8.20	,,
Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	,, 8.40	,,
Wood Oil	,, 8.40	,,
Tea Oil	,, 8.80	,,

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

Cowhides.	Buffalo Hides.	Goatskins Unstanned.	Animal Tallow.	Vegetable Tallow.	Nutgalls.	Bristles.	Sesamum Seed.	Wood Oil.
Piculs.	*Piculs.*	*Pieces.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*
*85,236.00	19,530.00	1,922.657	38,174.00	102,618.00	24,848.00	11,319.00	314,098.00	139,346.00
13,694.00	615.00	4.199	848.00	4,000.00	334.00	297.00	7,928.00	6,841.00
‡88,930.00	20,145.00	1,926.856	39,022.00	106,618.00	25,182.00	11,616.00	322,026.00	146,187.00

* Per last Circular. † For week ending Saturday the 30th inst. ‡ From January 1st to 30th inst.

KEROSENE.

Quotations,—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases Tls. 2.31
Russian "Anchor" in cases ,, 2.20 Less 2%.
,, bulk in tins ,, 2.12 ,,
,, in bulk ,, 1.84 ,,
Sumatra, in cases ,, 1.17 ,,
,, in bulk ,, no cargo,,

Imports.

During the week ending Saturday the 6th instant inclusive, as per Custom House returns are :—

Devoes	179,500	Gallons
Russian	130,800	,,
Sumatra	1,388,620	,,
Total	1,698,920	,,

FREIGHTS :—

Per Conference Steamers. To London and Northern Continental ports : Tea 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet
General Cargo 52/6 ,, 40 ,,
Seeds 47/6 ,, 20 cwt.

Per Conference Steamers. To Marseilles and Havre, General 48/- Net, per ton of 40 cubic feet
Seeds 47/6 ,, ,, 20 cwt.

To New York. Overland, Tea 1¼ G$ cents per lb gross

do. viâ Suez, General 32/6 ; Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet

To Shanghai ; Tea Taels 2.50 per ton of 13 half-chests.

do. General ,, 2.60 ,, weight or measurement.

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 10th June, 1903, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns." Nos. 127 to 132 both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.																
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Kiaochow.	Nanking.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	24,203	3990	14,355	6950	1020	9,900	...	270	1,695	...	745	375	75	200	550	...	12,000	...
do. American ,,	1,860	..	440	1180	270	100	...	100	100	...	125	...	40	...	...	...	700	..
T-Cloths, 32-in. ,,	720	560	1,625	335	60	1,695	...	390	360	400	75	...	620	...	...	...	800	...
,, 36-in. ,,	880	..	...	280	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in ,,	...	...	...	60	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
White Shirtings, European ,,	4,260	370	3,747	2119	1900	7,500	...	1,250	850	150	100	350	...	150	534	...	3,500	...
do. American ,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Drills, Eng. & Indian ,,	60	30	510	75	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
,, Dutch ,,	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
,, American ,,	510	30	4,080	255	90	1,275	...	4,935	675	...	555	1,500	...	...	...	...	900	...
Jeans, Eng. & Indian ,,	...	...	180	40	30	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	400	...
,, Dutch ,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
,, American ,,	..	...	80	20	...	100	...	360	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	300	...
Sheetings, English ,,	380	50	2,530	3740	160	390	...	...	75	...	480	1,300	...	...	...	...	500	...
,, Indian ,,	..	...	120	120	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
,, American ,,	3,240	...	1,660	980	740	710	...	8,160	3,440	100	220	5,400	...	...	...	...	1,500	...
Dyed Cottons ,,	50	...	260	110	410	542	80	290	120	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	450	...
Printed Cottons ,,	360	125	1,550	697	240	4,944	...	859	720	...	294	266	530	...	...	...	800	...
Fancy Woven Cottons ,,	...	...	43	20	...	278	...	60	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Turkey Red Shirtings ,,	50	550	530	625	390	1,460	...	735	700	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	?	...
Velvets ,,	...	...	30	...	60	60	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
Velveteens ,,	...	..	35	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	60	...
Handkerchiefs ..Doz.	...	...	200	...	...	960	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	200
Muslins ..Pcs.	466	...	300	100	...	600	...	200	38	...	200	...	166	...	...	...	1,000	...
Lenos & Balzarines ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian ..Pcls.	138	30	3,804	30	2745	4,071	1080	120	975	1842	66	75	..	...	...	...	450	...
,, English ,,	66	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...
,, Japan ,,	28	31	298	18	764	3,109	...	530	155	...	6	363	...	...	...	...	150	170
,, Shanghai ,,	...	15	150	...	881	1,350	60	...	31	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	?	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	.	...	7	60	6	28	...	...	7	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	140	...
,, Cotton ,,	...	...	72	...	...	24	..	48	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	100	...
Medium & Broad Cloths ,,	.	...	6	..	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Camlets ,,	40	60	...	20	90	200	...	...	10	...	...	40	30	...	...	...	60	...
Long Ells ,,	...	...	30	80	80	75	...	...	20	...	..	20	...	...	...	...	150	...
Lastings ,,	20	...	60	...	..	220	...	40	82	...	...	...	40	40	..	...	200	...
Italian Cloth ,,	...	..	...	...	...	150	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	200	...
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed ,,	...	...	1,080	534	480	2,951	..	1,067	164	...	80	752	90	...	...	...	1,400	72
do. do. Plain ,,	30	..	500	120	30	870	...	130	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Cotton Flannels American ,,	40	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
,, European ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
,, Japan ,,	...	..	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American ...Cases	4,000	..	...	4300	2400	3,000	...	1,000	300	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Russian ,,	12,000	...	...	700	...	6,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Goods	Total Deliveries.			Total Imports.				Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1902.	
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 14th June, 1902.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	76,328	2,065,975	2,548,195	81,689	...	1,617,649	3,060,669	1,762,977	1,811,893
do. American ,,	4,910	189,605	291,760	4,000	...	76,570	566,485	107,385	435,995
T-Cloths, 32-in. ,,	7,620	297,109	333,360	9,780	...	263,856	357,436	242,873	207,484
,, 36-in. ,,	1,610	34,861	31,650	4,470	...	73,605	65,145	70,946	77,964
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in. ,,	360	7,726	7,490	...	...	.....	22,220	19,259	19,839
White Shirtings European ,,	26,760	1,019,987	1,315,534	20,644	...	706,087	1,593,489	1,078,772	1,053,498
do. American ,,	90	4,090	1,918	...	...	2,550	1,675	986	?
Drills, English & Indian ,,	1,125	31,364	54,064	3,659	...	30,383	94,543	44,114	74,838
,, Dutch ,,	50	3,710	22,725	...	...	660	2,810	456	1,430
,, American ,,	15,005	481,607	436,046	24,030	29,625	837,662	603,420	668,515	376,029
Jeans, English & Indian ,,	690	65,695	92,357	2,960	...	58,300	147,157	83,027	58,980
,, Dutch ,,	200	7,600	12,170	960	...	18,517	22,570	22,917	12,040
,, American ,,	1,360	82,470	58,890	...	...	81,200	75,600	31,950	?
Sheetings, English ,,	9,605	251,217	315,890	8,600	...	222,929	360,680	70,259	65,941
,, Indian ,,	430	15,730	11,420	25	...	1,125	28,870	19,415	?
,, American ,,	25,550	1,112,952	1,693,349	84,850	18,820	1,806,829	1,952,515	2,350,032	1,289,531
Dyed Cottons ,,	2,364	47,140	62,113	2,893	...	56,909	90,868	109,656	87,997
Printed Cotton ,,	12,885	526,050	541,612	17,905	...	517,587	429,883	360,262	174,266
Fancy Woven Cottons ,,	801	25,223	26,993	274	...	22,122	26,327	26,150	7,651
Turkey Red Shirtings ,,	5,045	194,788	128,617	...	...	101,418	107,740	?	31,138
Velvets ,,	270	12,779	15,001	272	...	11,842	26,525	19,732	25,590
Velveteens ,,	135	4,627	5 326	...	...	4,449	10,238	8,262	6,730
Handkerchiefs ..Doz.	4,060	162,161	248,136	3,393	...	91,821	349,101	154,355	105,256
Muslins ..Pcs.	3,070	120,829	165,632	...	...	101,427	270,999	151,110	96,487
Lenos & Balzarines ,,	500	41,907	42,732	400	...	40,900	58,119	14,104	7,213
Cotton Yarn, Indian ..Pcls.	15,436	518,083	463,205	21,019	...	390,895	564,822	157,760	122,085
,, English ,,	69	3,756	12,430	15	...	3,992	15,619	?	8,728
,, Japan ,,	5,622	147,960	107,175	10,229	...	140,669	109,268	11,707	15,394
,, Shanghai ,,	2,490	37,354	72,438	...	...	.....	2,461	?	?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	267	7,985	12,260	497		6,549	15,044	13,481	15,852
,, Cotton ,,	256	16,957	18,381	576	...	9,283	14 844	4,195	8,289
Medium & Broad Cloths ,,	139	8,722	7,600	107	...	5,287	13,003	10,410	15,524
Camlets ,,	550	11,663	16,280	1,730	...	8,240	14,200	4,277	8,450
Long Ells ,,	455	23,300	25,175	2,220	...	17,581	27,817	16,341	28,602
Lastings ,,	702	18,259	17,621	1,500	...	16,296	13,910	15,008	11,408
Italian Cloth ,,	352	15,936	29,402	...	...	1,434	30,134	13,217	38,929
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed ,,	9,600	237,453	55,367	14,922	...	297,587	34,559	465,489	414,928
do. do. Plain ,,	3,240	419,907	593,740	6,197	...	167,111	732,974	123,990	454,563
Cotton Flannels American ,,	360	10,290	14,332	...	...	.....	15,806	29,590	119,636
do. European ,,	50	3,821	4,350	480	...	570	2,102	1,000	3,383
do. Japan .....Case	300	1,212	504	...	...	.....	894	?	?
Kerosene Oil, American ,,	17,000	712,731	835,098	...	...	2,969,660	6,150,366	1,033,000	1,309,000
,, Russian ,,	19,090	371,415	434,716	...	...	3,040,650	4,114,680	.....	.....

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per:—*Valetta, Strassburg, Hyson, Athenian, Korea, Alcinous, Occanien, Canton Glenfarg, Antenor, Stuttgart, Segoria, Kanagawa Maru, Chusan, Glenesk, City of Peking, Georgian Prince, Albenga, Peleus, Manila, Annam, Arab, Massilia, Oopack* and *Nippon Maru.*

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—*Denbighshire, Saxonia, Zieten, Glenartney, Iyo Maru, Gaelic, Agamemn on Prometheus, Salazie, Riojun Maru, Caledonien, Tientsin, Victoria* and *Bombay,*

† Including *English Dutch* 12-lb.

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
	Antenor	Williams	Br str	3563	June 15	Japan	Butterfield & Swire		
L S	Arab	Gow	Br str	2674	June 8	Tacoma	J. C. Epperly & Co		
LS	Arara	Williamson	Br str	2481	May 27	Cardiff	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York	To-day
T K D D	Argo	Moberg	Nor str	870	Apr 17	Pongkone	Thoresen & Co	Japan	To-day
E A C W	Argun	Botter	Russ str	1397	June 12	Port Arthur	Chinese Eastern Rail. Co.	P. Art., C'mulpo	To-day
SHW	Canton	Lockstone	Br str	2164	June 14	Kobe, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co		
M M B	Ch. Tiberghien	Ancelin	Fr str	2770	June 11	Kobe	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.		
LS	Chingping	Harvey	Br str	1062	May 14	Chinwangtao	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co		
Int D	Chiyuen	Sleeman	Chi str	1211	Apr 18	H'kong & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co		
M C K P W	Else	Ricke	Ger str	903	June 13	Foilo			
	Fuchiu	Chinese	Chi el str	642	June 15	Chinkiang	Chinese Telegraph Co		
C N P W	Foochow	Smale	Br str	1228	June 12	Hakodate	Butterfield & Swire	S'tow, H'kg, C'ton	To-day
9 p	Fuyo Maru	Tsumura	Jap str	775	June 14	Moji	Hopkins, Dunn & Co	Japan	To-day
PWW	Glenfarg	Holman	Br str	2350	June 10	Shimonoseki	McGregor Bros. & Gow	London	To-day
SHW	Glenlochy	Stallard	Br str	2997	June 14	Japan	McGregor Bros. & Gow		
L S	Halvard	Salvessen	Nor str	1066	June 11	Penang	Thoresen & Co		
WTW	Hangchow	Mawley	Br str	999	June 3	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
C N P W	Hunan	Frazier	Br str	1158	June 13	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Tientsin	To-day
	Ichang	Jones	Br str	1240	June 15	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	W'wei N'chwang	To-day
LS	Inverness	Prond	Br str	2401	June 2	Port Townsend	Suethlage & Co		
M C K P W	J. Diederichsen	Ohlsen	Ger sts	623	June 15	Chefoo	Diederichsen, Jebsen & Co	Foochow	To-day
O N W	Knivsberg	Kayser	Ger str	646	June 14	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co	K'chou, Ch., T'sin	18th instant
SHW	Kutwo	Mahon	Br str	1924	June 14	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
K L Y W	Kwangchi	Gordon	Chi str	316	June 15	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Tientsin	To-day
C M C W	Kwanglee	Lincoln	Chi str	1468	June 14	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
CEMCW	Kwangping	Blake	Chi str	1243	June 14	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co	Chinwangtao	18th instant
SHW	Liensbing	Young	Br str	1049	June 15	K'ow, C'foo, T'sin	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
C M L W	Loongmoon	Schulz	Ger str	1245	June 12	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co	H'kong & Canton	18th instant
P&O B I	Massilia	Cockman	Br str	2909	June 8	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	30th instant
T K D W	Meian		Am str	461	June 15	Hankow	Standard Oil Co		
U S	Meiyu	Riese	Ger str	1091	May 29	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
C E M C W	Peping	Taggart	Chi str	326	June 13	Karatzu	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co.		
Cos D	Pembrokeshire	Liddle	Br str	2767	May 29	North Saddle	Shewan, Tomes & Co		
WSW	Sual	Scott	Br str	663	June 14	Hankow	Geo. McBain	Hankow & Ports	To-day
O N W	Suian	Fuhlers	Ger str	1145	June 15	Hankow	Arnold, Karberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
C N C W	Tatung	Martin	Br str	1882	June 15	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
W'sung	Teenkai	Harris	Br str	3016	June 15	Singapore	Butterfield & Swire		
C N C W	Wuhu	Stringer	Br str	1250	June 13	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
SHW	Yiksang	Bowker	Br str	1236	June 12	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hongkong&C'ton	19th instant
K L Y B	Yushun	Pratt	Chi str	1079	June 13	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Amoy & Swatow	To-day
	40 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
I S	Collingrove	Brown	Br bq	798	Apr 22	Sydney, W.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
S O C W	Crillon	Lesage	Fr s.v.	1733	June 14	New York	Standard Oil Co		
M C K P W	Hermes	Eriksen	Rus s.v.	973	June 9	Fremantle	Siemssen & Co.		
S O C W	Roanoke	Ansbery	Am s.v.	3317	June 9	New York	Standard Oil Co		
	4 Vessel								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Sec.	Name	Commander	Description	Tonnage	Guns	Horse Power	Crew	Date of Arrival	Where from
O O B	Alacrity	Brock	H.M. d.v.	1700	10	20 0	86	June 15	Weihaiwei
B N B	Algerine		H.M. slp	1050	6	1400	...	June 9	Hongkong
O S N B	Calabria	Castiglia	Ital cruiser	2442	11	4000	237	June 12	Hankow
W'sung	Decidee	Guthgsell	Fr gun-boat	645	6	1000	39	June 11	Hankow
W'sung	Iltis	Schrader	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	895	8	1300	121	June 7	Nanking
O W S B	Montcalm		Fr cruiser	9520	13	17000	612	June 9	Hankow
S p	Otvajny	Erjeckovitch	Russ gun-boat	1490	13	2000	87	May 26	Port Arthr
O W S B	Pascal	Senes	Fr. cruiser	4015	14	8500	.....	May 4	
1 c	Rambler	Leake	H.M. gun-boat	716	2	6 0	1 0	June 14	
3 p	Kaipan	Williams	Chi. Rev. cruiser	500	2	900	75	June 5	Cruise
P Y B	Liu Hsing	Myhre	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1500	.....	900	75	June 10	Cruise

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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT
NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903.

A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

JAPAN and Russia have come to terms. We said some time ago that there would be no war, and the general expectation was that Russia would give Japan compensation in Corea. The visit of General Kuropatkin to Tokio, which had no political significance, has resulted in the signature of a protocol, the terms of which will be found in our Kobe correspondent's telegram. Russia keeps Manchuria and Japan has her eminent rights in Corea acknowledged. The two ports in Manchuria for which Japan and the United States asked are to be opened to the trade of the world, and China remains the negligible quantity.

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA.

IN the table of contents of the American edition of "The World's Work" for May there appears the above title of an article by Dr. Friedrich Hirth, formerly well-known in China as a Commissioner in the Imperial Maritime Customs service, and now Professor of Chinese in Columbia University, New York. The full title of the article is "American Opportunities in an Intimate Knowledge of China," and its subject is the desirability of a knowledge of the Chinese language and literature for all young men who are contemplating a career in this country. It is, in fact, an urgent invitation to American young men to go to Columbia, or some other college with a Chinese chair, to study the language and literature of China.

Dr. Hirth's opening paragraph is, perhaps not unnaturally, tinged with optimism. "China has declared her willingness," he says, "following the example of Japan, to reform her government and to adopt the formerly abhorred civilisation of the West. The way in which progress in government and military and civil life in China has set in has no precedent in history." We should be glad if we could feel that Dr. Hirth has not overstated the case in this sentence; but unfortunately the evidence of trustworthy foreigners and natives is at one in showing that the desire of the government for reform is very superficial, and the progress actually made most inconsiderable. Again Dr. Hirth says; "No observer who has closely watched events in the Far East since the return of the Court from Hsianfu will deny that the reform of public life has long ceased to be a mere phrase. China is determined to imitate the example of her neighbour. Japan, within a few decades, by similar efforts, has, from what used to be looked upon as a nonentity, grown into a Power to be reckoned with, a valuable ally of her friends, an opponent to be feared by her foes, and a serious rival to Europe and the United States in the field of commerce. Whether China will succeed in becoming the equal of her eastern rival remains to be seen. What nobody can doubt is that she is making serious efforts to reach a position similar to that of Japan." Dr. Hirth does not tell us whence he derived this information; there are few students of the situation in China who would confirm Dr. Hirth's conviction.

Dr. Hirth goes on to rate very highly the position of Japan in China; it is one, he says, "which it will be most difficult for other foreign nations to compete with." Japan, he says, originally owes her civilisation to China; while adopting western civilisation, Japan has not discarded Chinese education. The consequence is that every educated Japanese understands the Chinese language, and "is regularly imbued with ideas derived from Chinese literature." This gives him a much better standing in China than any other foreigner, as is shown by the fact that the Peking University is to have Japanese professors, and a Japanese professor has been appointed to draw up the new code of law for the Chinese empire. Dr. Hirth lays too much stress on this evidence; the fact that Japanese do not demand such high salaries as other foreigners has more to do with the question. Dr. Hirth has been led away by his devotion to deduction. He feels that the events of the last few years must have shown China the necessity for reform, and therefore he concludes that she is reforming; it is plain to him that the knowledge possessed by the Japanese ought to give them a better position in China than any other foreigners, and therefore he is sure that they have that position. Unfortunately in China the logical conclusion rarely follows the premisses.

"The next ten years," says Dr. Hirth, "will see thousands of intelligent Chinese well versed in foreign languages. . . Every Chinese who has a command of the English language calls for a citizen of the United States or Great Britain, who has equal command of the Chinese language." But Chinese is only spoken in one empire, and English is spoken more or less all over the world, and the more the knowledge of English spreads in China, the less necessity is there for foreigners here to know Chinese. Would Dr. Hirth say that for every Russian who learns English, one Englishman or American must learn Russian? Dr. Hirth is on firmer ground when he says that "the general public begins to realise that a good knowledge of Chinese may be turned to excellent use in many ways in China." He, of course, urges that young men about to make a career in China should get a sound preliminary knowledge of the language and literature at home. "A student of Chinese," he says, "may learn a great deal in China, and yet if he be left to himself, it will be very little when compared to the rate of his progress, that may be secured by methodical preparation at home. Let a man start as an engineer or as a merchant, or as an intending official, he will seldom succeed in turning whatever good qualities he may possess to the best account without a good knowledge of the language. On the other hand, a man thoroughly familiar with the speech, thought, and literature of the Chinese may set out almost without that letter of introduction which is to secure him a position. He is sure to find one through his competency. Other conditions being equal, the man who has the advantage of a command of language and literature has decidedly more claim to success than he who has not." Dr. Hirth omits one very important point; how long it will take a student in New York to attain thorough familiarity with the speech, thought, and literature of the Chinese? And if the student had, at his disposal, a few years for this purpose, would he not get on faster in a Chinese city, like Nanking? The boy who learns French in London will never speak it like the boy who learns it in Paris.

We quite agree with Dr. Hirth that for men holding Consular appointments in China it is an advantage that they should know the language; but that is not true exclusively of China. He says: "Men like Sir Harry Parkes, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Robert Hart, J. McLeavy

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Brown, W. F. Mayers, Chaloner Alabaster, and others, whose names have become household words in Chinese politics, would not have become what they were and are but for their primary education in Chinese linguistics." Surely all these men learned their Chinese in China? We once knew a British Consul who studied Chinese in London under Professor Summers before he came out, but to the end of his career in China he could never speak the language intelligibly. He spoke fluently a sort of Anglo-Chinese of which the officials he interviewed used to gather the drift with the assistance of an interpreter. We do not wish to suggest doubts of the value of the establishment at home of Chinese chairs filled by such competent sinologues as Professor Giles and Professor Hirth, but disappointment will follow if too much is expected of them.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Kobe, 17th June.

General Kuropatkin is here.

The Japanese Press announces that a protocol has been signed at Tokio recognising the supremacy of Japanese rights in Corea.

Russian opens Moukden, Inkao, and Tatungkou to the trade of the world, and admits the residence there of Japanese Consuls and a limited number of merchants.

General Kuropatkin is at the Oriental Hotel, where he is carefully guarded by numerous gendarmes.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE TREATY REVISION NEGOTIATIONS.

Peking, 17th June.

With regard to the transfer of the treaty negotiations to Peking, the English, United States, and Japanese Ministers have strongly opposed it, and therefore the scheme has little prospect of being agreed to by the Powers concerned.—*Our correspondent.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOMALILAND.

London via Bombay, 17th June.

Reuter understands that the Indian Camel Corps whose departure was recently advised, will be employed in transport between Bohotle and Berbera pending the construction of a light railway which will occupy seven months. Meanwhile the British attitude will be mainly defensive.—*Reuter.*

THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH CONCESSIONAIRES BY CHINA.

London via Bombay, 17th June.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, said that we have serious cause of complaint of the manner in which China has dealt with British applications for railway concessions, and we have been obliged to remonstrate strongly.

Sir Ernest Satow, he said, was returning to Peking with full instructions; and will energetically support the views of the Government.—*Reuter.*

THE AUSTRALIAN OBJECTION TO COLOURED LABOUR ON MAIL STEAMERS.

London, 17th June.

A dispatch from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 13th of May, has been published, in which Mr. Chamberlain observes that the Crown is bound to the natives of India by the same obligations as to its other subjects, and their exclusion from employment on mail steamers would be a gross defiance of those obligations.

Mr. Chamberlain regrets that the Australians should associate themselves so completely from the obligations and policy of the Empire.—*Exclusive service.*

HIS FRIEND IN RUSSIA.

London via Bombay, 17th June.

The Czar has telegraphed his congratulations to King Karageorgeovitch.—*Reuter.*

SUCCESS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN GERMANY.

London via Bombay, 17th June.

In the general election to the Reichstag yesterday, the Social Democrats were successful in five out of the six Berlin constituencies, gaining one seat, and will participate in the second ballot for the sixth constituency.

They have gained many seats in other constituencies, mainly at the expense of the Radicals, who are practically wiped out.

It is expected that the Social Democrats will muster seventy in the new Reichstag.—*Reuter.*

*** There were 57 Social Democrats in the late Reichstag.—Ed.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 16th June.

There is no doubt whether all the Powers will acknowledge Peter Karageorgeovitch as King of Servia. But a difficult question for the King will be the punishment of the Belgrade murderers. It is, however, expected that the Powers will not interfere in this affair.

The elections for the Reichstag are showing a considerable increase of the votes of the Socialists, who also captured Bremen, the fifth district of Berlin, and a great number of other cities. The total result is not yet known.

A new bank has been established in Berlin for China with branches in Calcutta and Hongkong.

The Chancellor Count Bülow has fallen sick.

A very sharp obstruction against the military bill is making itself felt in Hungary; there is a Ministerial crisis.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

Peking, 8th June.

The Russian occupation of Manchuria no longer excites the wonder of the Powers and the Russians are now doing their best to carry out their various enterprises in the district. The following reports have been received in Peking and are understood to be accurate.

1.—The Russians are confident that Japan has no intention of going to the extremity of war and many officers have sent for their families again although it is only a little time since they sent them back to Europe.

2.—Russians are busily building barracks in various districts.

3.—Russia has commenced work on the roads, etc., between Ho-o-chen and the Yalu

4.—Russia holds that as the soldiers in Kirin province were there before the disturbance they are not liable to be withdrawn in accordance with the Manchurian Evacuation Treaty. Russia has massed one Division in the province under a Lieut.-General. Large numbers of troops are being stationed at various strategic points in the province.

5.—On the 19th May, 140 cartloads of arms and munitions of war and 100 cartloads of hay were forwarded from Liaoyang to Ho-o-chen.

6.—Russia has placed two steamboats on the Liao-ho to patrol the waterway and more are to be brought from Harbin. Russia intends to take a similar step in the Yalu. It is reported that they are to check the trade carried on by junk owners.

7.—Since the appointment of a Russian official as Superintendent of Customs at Newchwang the inspection of Japanese goods there has become very strict, and even parcels which had previously been passed without inspection are now being submitted to strict inspection.

8.—Russia has sent a large number of coolies to the west of Hing-an. This has given rise to rumours of the construction of a railway from Hailar to Colgan.

9.—Russians forwarded a large quantity of light rails for construction work to Ryong-an, Corea, where they have been landed. Three hundred rifles were sent at the same time.—"Asahi."

London, 9th June.

It is announced in Berlin that strong reinforcements are to be sent immediately to the German Fleet in Chinese waters. Several battleships are leaving, likewise cruisers are hurriedly completing. The German Government expect complications. —"Mainichi."

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Seoul, 10th June.

Placards have been posted calling a mass meeting of Coreans to consider the advisability of prohibiting the circulation of bank notes issued by the Daiichi Ginko. This is understood to be another move of the pro-Russian party. The Corean Foreign Minister ordered the removal of the placards and the Japanese Consul at Seoul has addressed a note to the Governor of the city, calling upon him to punish the offenders.

Two Russian warships are at Chemulpo at present, and some of the Government officials talk of rejecting the Japanese claim for the payment of the warship delivered to Corea by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. This idea, however, is not endorsed by a majority of the Government officials.—"Mainichi."

12th June.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Seoul, has been received in audience. His Excellency presented a claim for payment of an instalment due to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for the warship recently handed over to the Government. His Majesty assured the Minister that the matter should be attended to by the War Minister at once.

The British Minister to Seoul was also received in audience by the Emperor yesterday. It is understood that the subject discussed was the British claim for a concession of a gold mine.

Later, the Russian Minister was received in audience, regarding his representation to the Ryong-an affair.

The agitation against the circulation of the Daiichi Bank notes has been suppressed by the Corean authorities.—"Mainichi."

THE German gunboat Iltis left Woosung yesterday.

H.M.S. Algerine left Shanghai for Weihaiwei yesterday.

NEWS has been received by letter that Mr. Nils Möller died on the 14th of May last.

IT is understood that the Treaty Revision Commissioners of the United States and Japan absolutely protested against the transfer of the negotiations to Peking, and the Waiwupu has submitted to their protest.

THE news of the sudden death yesterday of Mr. R. M. Campbell was received with the deepest regret by all Shanghai, and the most heartfelt sympathy with his widow and daughters was everywhere expressed.

AT the Mixed Court yesterday a couple of Pootung loafers, members of a gang of thieves who are a terror to stevedores, were brought up for trial. The prisoners were remanded in custody until to morrow, and we hold over our full report of the trial.

THE "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 13th says that a Russian bank and a coal depôt, both well guarded, are to be established on the Yalu.—Russian families are flocking into Manchuria, and Russian steam-launches and tow-boats are busy on the Yalu as well as on the Liao River.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 13th inst.—Captain C. W. Bennett of the P. & O. S. Ceylon reports a submerged wreck with one mast and rigging standing 10 feet above the water in N. at. 14.20 L. E. Long. 112.45. She is directly in the track between Hongkong and Singapore.—Stuart Robson, the well-known American actor, is dead.

AT the British Police Court yesterday the case of Mrs. C. F. Johnston v. M. Baring was again brought up and in the absence of Mr. Jones, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the complainant. After a hearing lasting nearly all day his Worship bound over the defendant in his own recognisances for $200, and a surety of $100 to keep the peace, or in default one month's imprisonment. No order was given as to costs. A fuller report is held over.

THE M.M.S. Ernest Simons, which left Hongkong on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., arrived at Woosung at 4 a.m. yesterday, being 11 hours ahead of time, as she was not due until 3 p.m. yesterday. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage, the monsoon having not yet set in and being impatiently expected at Colombo and other places. She reports having met at Colombo the 4-funnelled British cruiser Spartiate, of the Powerful type, which was reported at Singapore by the M.M.S. Annam.

TELEGRAPHING the news of his reception at Sydney, N. S. W., on the 7th inst., Admiral Kamikura says:—

'We have experienced here the same enthusiastic reception as has been given us in the other Australian ports thus far visited. The Australians, both officials and private persons, are apparently very much in favour of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Everywhere people speak very highly of Japan, and wishes are expressed for the increasing prosperity of the Imperial House and of the people of Japan. Yesterday we were treated to a military review in which 4,000 men participated. On this occasion, after the Japanese National Anthem had been played by the band, all the troops present, acting on special instructions from the Governor-General, raised their caps on the points of their bayonets and gave three cheers for His Majesty the Emperor. There was a vast concourse of spectators, and the whole scene was very impressive."

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobe to the 13th, and Nagasaki the 15th inst.—Rear-Admiral Kamikura writes that the Japanese Training Squadron has had a most cordial reception in the Australian ports it has visited.—Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, has wired to the Governor-General of Australia his sincere thanks for the cordial treatment accorded to the officers and men of the Japanese Training Squadron.—Rear-Admiral Uemura reports that the gunboat Soko stranded on Hokkaido can be refloated without farther assistance.—Writing on General Kuropatkin's visit, the "Japan Times" says: "All the journals are agreed on two points. One is that General Kuropatkin has not been sent on any political mission. The other point is that his visit will probably be productive nevertheless of some beneficial results in the way of the removal of mutual misunderstanding between the two nations."—Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, the new U. S. Minister to Japan, and Mrs. Griscom arrived at Tokio on the 11th, and Prince Kuropatkin reached there on the 12th.—The people of Imari want their port opened to foreign trade.—A telegram from Mayebashi of the 11th said that there was an insufficient supply of mulberry leaves.—The price of the Duke of Fife is reported to be 150,000 yen. She is to be renamed the Itsukushima Maru.—Mr. J. F. Mitchell, who came originally to Japan in 1858, died at Kobe on the 11th, aged 75.—The Oslo, wrecked on the Loochoos, has been rebuilt, and is now running regularly between Osaka and Okinawa.

WE have received the "London and China Express" of the 15th ult.—The P. & O. S. Formosa, from China, took fire in London Dock on the 10th May. Copra and cocoanut oil were damaged.—The armoured cruiser Leviathan was to commission at Portsmouth, on the 16th June, to relieve the Argonaut on the China Station. The Leviathan is a new first-class armoured cruiser of 14,100 tons displacement, a sister ship of the Good Hope and King Alfred, and compares with the 11,000 tons' displacement of the Argonaut, so that she is an accession of strength to the China Squadron. Her complement will be 868 officers and men.

THE funeral of Mr. A. H. Jamieson, youngest son of the late Dr. R. A. Jamieson, whose death was referred to in yesterday's issue, took place at the Old Cemetery yesterday afternoon and was conducted by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. A large number of residents were in attendance. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, an old friend of the family, acted as chief mourner, and the pall-bearers were Messrs. D. W. Crawford, W. A. Crombie, E. O. Cumming, W. J. N. Dyer, R. I. Fearon, W. E. Leveson, G. V. T. Marshall, and K. J. McEuen. The Rev. C. E. Darwent gave an address, in the course of which he said that the large number present was a tribute to the deceased and a token of sympathy with the bereaved family. He deeply regretted that he had never made the acquaintance of Mr. Jamieson; it was strange how men's lives crossed and recrossed one another without their ever meeting. It was unspeakably sad that so promising a life should have been so early cut off. The deceased had excellent prospects as a business man, was a member of the Fire Brigade, that self-sacrificing body to which Shanghai owed so much; he was wearing the laurels of victory in the recent regatta, when he was struck down. He was a modest and unassuming young fellow, straight, sincere, and true, a man with a great heart and an indomitable will in a frail body. He had known much sickness. No doubt had he cared to live as a valetudinarian, had he nursed himself and been as careful of himself as some are, he would have been with us yet. He had attended many a fire against the doctor's order. But he was not a man to spare himself in anything he undertook. And who could dogmatise as to how a man should live? Long life was not the "be all" of existence. Some men could not live contrary to the overwhelming instinct of their nature. All was "as God wills." The worthy son of a famous sire, they deplored his loss and deeply sympathised with his family.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

China and Japan.

The Empress Dowager was so very pleased at the cordial treatment received by Prince Tsai Chên at the hands of the Japanese authorities during his visit to the Osaka Exhibition, and Tokio, that she commanded the Emperor to send a telegram to the Mikado thanking his Majesty. In reply the Mikado said, amongst other things, that he would be pleased to have Prince Tsai Chên to visit Japan again.

A Peking Telegram

reports that the Mongolian Superintendency has recently proposed to the Empress Dowager to sanction the transfer of a large portion of the Khalka tribe of Mongols, inhabiting the region west of the Great Wall, into Northern Manchuria to be used as a sort of buffer to Russian immigration. The Mongols concerned number some forty odd thousand persons.

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A Timely Proclamation.

The Municipal Council have issued a proclamation to the natives of these settlements informing them that detectives and constables are meant for the protection of the community, hence any detective or constable found guilty of extortion should be reported to the Council for punishment. Chinese residents are further told that the Council have been led to issue the proclamation owing to the misdemeanours of certain members of the police force, and residents are also requested to give information should yamên runners enter the settlements for the purpose of extortion or illegally arresting people.

Recrudescence of Boxerism in Chihli.

It is reported from Peking that the United States Legation has informed the Waiwupu that American Missionaries working in the vicinity of Paotihsien have been threatened by persons belonging to a Boxer society there and that numbers of persons were joining the society with the avowed object of attacking Christian converts. The districts of Chünhua, Fêngjên, and Chochou are also reported to be full of Boxers and there seems to be every likelihood of coming trouble this summer.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 17th June.

Before J. C. E. Douglas, Esq. (Coroner), and Messrs. J. A. Jackson, Leonard Kerr, and Ivor Thomas (Jurors).

Re the Death of Rhoderick M. Campbell.

The inquiry took place at the Shanghai General Hospital. The Coroner and jury viewed the body

The following evidence was taken:

Neil Macleod—I am a medical practitioner. I identify the body just seen as that of R. M. Campbell. To-day about noon I was summoned on the telephone by one of the sisters to the Hospital. When I arrived I found Mr. Campbell in articulo mortis on an ambulance within the hospital. He died within a minute of my arrival. Death was evidently due to a head injury. There was a penetrating bleeding wound on the side of the head above the right ear, and on the opposite side under the scalp could be felt what is probably a bullet. Sister Louise handed me a paper which she stated was found in Mr. Campbell's hand. The paper was in Mr. Campbell's handwriting and ru s: "Get Dr. Macleod if you can at once. Tell him and ask him to go out to my house. If you telephone to my house, No. 292, only say I have met with an accident, but try and get Dr. Macleod to go out first. Don't telephone if you can help it. I don't want the news to 'burst' on them. R. M. C."

David Anderson—I am a leading stoker, 2nd class, on H.M.S. Alacrity: I am at present a patient in this Hospital. About twelve o'clock to-day, I was standing inside the courtyard at the bend of the path, facing the gateway, when I heard the report of a shot and looking out at the gate I saw a little smoke and a gentleman falling. I made a rush towards him and found him bleeding at the head. A note was found just by his hand by the side of the revolver, which was on the ground. The note and pistol are those produced. I picked up the revolver and hat and laid it under the trees, standing by so that no one could touch it. I summoned the nurses.

Frederick Anderson—I was well acquainted with the deceased and had business dealings with him in this town. I received a letter from him in his handwriting at about 12.5 this morning. On receipt of that I came at once to the General Hospital. The letter is purely about his business affairs and gives no adequate reason for what he has done.

A juror: If the letter does not express Mr. Campbell's intention, why did Mr. Anderson come here?

The Coroner: Because it contains other matter. It is the way the letter is expressed. It won't help you to any other conclusion than that which I think you cannot help coming to. You have heard all the evidence which I, as Coroner for this district, propose to call, relative to this matter. I think the matter is as plain as it can be and it is your duty to return a verdict of suicide. I leave it to you to express any opinion as to the state of the deceased's mind, always having regard to the fact that it is the opinion of most people qualified to know that the act of self-destruction is always the act of an insane man.

The jury returned a verdict. That deceased committed suicide while temporarily insane.

SPORT.

Shooting.

"B" Company, S.V.C.

The monthly cups in class "A" and "B" were competed for on Monday last, the 13th instant, morning and afternoon. Ranges 500 and 600 yards, at Bisley targets. The attendance was fair. In Class "A" Corpl. J. D. Gordon came out winner with a score of 57 points, and in Class "B" Col. Sergt. E. van Bergen won the Cup for the first time with a score of 54 points. The following is a return of the scores over 40:—

"A" Class.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Score.	Handicap.	Net Score.
Corpl. J. D. Gordon...	27	30	57	0	57
Capt. P. E. Trueman..	29	24	53	5	48
Sergt. J. J. Mansfield..	24	27	51	0	51
Priv. C. Hill	27	23	50	5	45
Corpl. F. Hulbert.....	24	24	48	0	48

"B" Class.

Col. Sergt. E. von Bergen...	25	29	54	0	54
Priv. H. E. Sandys ...	17	28	45	0	45
Priv. F. Large	27	17	44	2	42
L.-Corpl. N. F. Miller	26	17	43	0	43

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHILDREN, AMAHS, AND THE GORGON!

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

Sir,—That I had the pen of a Cicero, the sword of what's-his-name who killed the Gorgon, or—the tongue of a mother, that I might salute as he deserves the man—nay, it cannot be a man—the wretch, be it male or female, who addresses you this morning under the above amended heading!

What the creature is it would be unprofitable to waste time in enquiring; evidently a thing unblessed with children, and probably one which associates with dogs.

What the thing's taste is, it proclaims itself, describing the sweetest music which charms the ear in our earthly Paradises, "unearthly screams and yells."

What does the thing want? That the amahs may bring their bamboo stools with them? May they bring their bamboos in another form! That mankind, especially the younger portion, may be abolished out of the Gardens that it may enjoy lotus eating in balmy quietude? That it would try the poppy, and in large quantities!

I am, etc.,

The Pied Piper.

17th June.

CHILDREN, AMAHS, AND THE GARDEN.

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Well has he named himself who addressed you this morning, for a Lotus Eater was one who because of his vice gave himself bound to indolence and sloth. And as these go ever hand in hand with selfishness it is not a matter for surprise that Lotus Eater should wish to interfere with the happiness of any little children by banishing them from their playground.

"Do go 'way and let me sleep," says His Indolence to the children, nor fears the effect upon the minds of rightly-thinking grown-ups when the cacophony of the Town Band shall be unrelieved by the joyous tinkle of children's laughter, when the grey monotony of gravel shall be deprived of its mosaic of merry youngsters' forms.

This egotist scruples not to suggest the desecration of our beautiful lawns with unsightly swings (Oh Shame!) and vulgar roundabouts (Oh Horror!) if but he can have the Public Gardens moulded to suit his wishes!

And the inconsequent mind of the Lotus Eater would plant plane trees on the foreshore while banishing the lovely saplings from the Gardens.

Yours indignantly,

Pater Familias.

17th June.

WENCHOW.

(from our own correspondent.)

15th June.

An Improving Industry.

Tea is becoming an increasingly valuable item in the prosperity of Wenchow. This year two more hongs have commenced firing, and the output in consequence is greater than in any previous year. The quality too is greatly improved, indeed some of the community assert that they have never tasted better anywhere; this may indicate either partiality, lack of experience, shortness of memory, or, what we believe it to be—the truth. Certain it is that no preceding crop has been handled with such excellent results. Some years ago, soon after the first tea hongs started, a resident sent home a sample to a leading member of an important tea company in England, and received the depressing reply that a similar quality could be bought in the London market at fourpence a pound! It had cost double that sum here. So materially, however, has the quality advanced that there is no fear of such a verdict to-day. A few years ago as the writer was passing along the streets of a large town in the United States he was interested to notice a large sign board advertising Wenchow tea. If the trade thrives we shall hope to see many such advertisements yet in other countries than the States. May the tea trade of Wenchow grow, and by finding employment for willing workmen relieve the poverty of this large country.

And a Growing Bane.

Were the growth and consumption of opium to be suppressed, the poverty of the place would become less pronounced. But how can a country thrive when its population comes year by year more and more under the enslavement of this pernicious drug? The rate of deterioration is evidenced by the increasing number of opium dens. Twenty years ago they were few and hidden out of sight. To-day they flaunt themselves a dozen in a street. Ten years ago they were estimated at seven to eight hundred in the city and suburbs. To-day they are reckoned at

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twelve hundred. Then very little if any land was given up to its production, now tens of thousands of mow produce it as their winter crop.

Little and Lithe.

An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis has caused considerable alarm amongst the natves, not so much because of the number of deaths, which do not seem to have been excessive, but because of the unusual character of the symptoms, and the rapidity with which death ensued. It is now past, and its place has been taken by epidemic malarial fever of a severe type. Whether all malarial fever is caused (or transmitted) by all mosquitoes, or all by some, or some by all, or merely some by some, let the medical profession settle. Suffice it that the mosquito has sot out his summer stock this year sooner than usual and is driving a go-ahead business. To those whose ankles are pestered by these savages, may we recommend the Chinese cotton stocking as a protector. Even after washing the stocking remains almost impervious to an ordinary mosquito's sting, and many to whom we have recommended them have found these stockings a boon. To flood Chinese fields with kerosene would about use up an American oilfield, and the gods of the land would seek the nether regions to avoid the odour; so now that the medical men have invested the mosquito with a terror far exceeding his previous ones of buzz and sting, even a Chinese stocking may be found acceptable. We have heard of a gentleman who painted his face and hands with an effective solution of certain drugs; the mosquito let him severely alone, but the solution didn't; it began to turn him a dirty brown. Had he porsevered with the application he would now have been black.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15th May.

Royalty in Scotland.

The King and Queen are returning from Scotland to-day. It has been but a flying visit—two days spent in Edinburgh and one in Glasgow; but it has been made in State, and the people of the capital and the industrial centre of Scotland have had an opportunity such as has not fallen to them for many years of witnessing regal pageantry and displaying their loyalty. Queen Victoria paid three or four State visits to Edinburgh during the course of her long reign, but it is a remarkable fact that this visit of King Edward is only the second paid by a reigning King to Edinburgh during the last two hundred and fifty years. All through the eighteenth century Jacobitism was too strong in the North for the encouragement of Royal visits, and from the time of Charles II to that visit of George IV when Sir Walter Scott was among those who welcomed him, no King crossed the border. It need hardly be said that King Edward and his Queen have received this week the most enthusiastic of welcomes. There is still a little soreness about his title; and some of the addresses presented to his Majesty very carefully avoided referring to him as "the Seventh" of his name, since he is the first Edward who has ever reigned over Scotland; but this little grievance was not allowed to interfere with the warmth of his welcome. Their Majesties held a Court at Edinburgh, opened a new hospital there, laid the foundation of a new Technical College at Glasgow, visited the principal sights of the two cities, and altogether had a full programme. They will doubtless be glad of a rest before their Irish visit, which is not to take place till July or August.

London's New Electric Trams.

Meanwhile the Prince of Wales has been doing his share of Stately duty. He has just been to Hull to lay the foundation of its new City Hall; and to-day he has formally opened the London County Council's electric tramway from Westminster Bridge to Tooting. All the traffic of this great main thoroughfare of South London has been dislocated for months past by the construction of the line, which is the first electric conduit railway of any length to have been constructed in this country. It is the beginning of a similar electrification of the whole inner tram-system of London; and as we already have a good commencement of an outer system of tramways on the trolley system, going as far West as Hampton Court Palace, we may look forward to the not distant day when travelling from end to end of Greater London will be a matter of ease and comfort. The tube railways will no doubt beat the trams in the matter of speed, but travelling over ground is far pleasanter than burrowing in the earth.

The Preston Election.

Preston has returned another Conservative to Parliament in the place of Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Kerr having been returned by the substantial majority of 2,149. It is true that this is little more than half the majority by which Mr. Hanbury was returned in 1900, but in these days the Government have to be thankful for small mercies, and after the experiences of Woolwich and Rye, they were not absolutely without fear that Mr. Hodge, the Labour candidate at Preston, might turn a minority of 4,110 into a majority. But Preston, it has to be remembered, is one of the greatest strongholds of Roman Catholicism in England, and the Education Act of last year, which has aroused the Nonconformists to bitter resentment against the Government and to some extent alienated even the moderate Churchmen, has the strong approval of the Roman Catholics. Then possibly the working men of Preston have been to some extent appeased by the promised repeal of the shilling duty on corn.

The Corn Duty.

To-day Mr. Balfour receives a big deputation on this subject, urging the Government to abandon its intention to repeal the tax. Not only the thorough-going Protectionists, who, perhaps, are still not very numerous, are furious with Mr. Ritchie and with the Government generally over this matter, but all the agriculturists and many who esteem themselves good free-traders are strong in their disapproval. It is certainly difficult for Mr. Balfour to defend the Government on the score of consistency. It is all very well to say that circumstances have been changed by the conclusion of the war; but when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach imposed the tax last year he clearly intimated that it was not a war tax but was imposed for the purpose of broadening the basis of taxation. The tax was first advocated by so good a Free Trader and so distinguished an economist as Sir Robert Giffen. There is some controversy as to whether the tax has or has not increased the price of bread. Its advocates say it has not; but if so it is difficult to see how the British farmer has been assisted by it, and why he is so anxious that it should be retained. There is indeed plenty to be said for the repeal of the tax, which is certainly protective in principle; but there is little to be said from the point of view of the Government, for one is forced to the conclusion that they are repealing the tax only because they believe it lost them some by-elections.

The Cavendish Case.

Mr. Justice Byrne has taken ample time to consider his judgment in the action brought by Mr. Cavendish against Major and Mrs. Strutt and Dr. Ranger, but he is justified by the closely reasoned and carefully worded judgment which he delivered on Wednesday. There was very little doubt from the first that the judgment would be in Mr. Cavendish's favour; but there was a great deal to be considered in regard to the degree of blame which was to be attributed to the defendants, and in regard to other matters, and Sir E. W. Byrne's judgment will considerably enhance his reputation. This, it will be remembered, is the famous "Planchette" case. It was partly by means of the planchette and other devices of so-called spiritualism that Major and Mrs. Strutt obtained or strengthened their influence over Mr. Cavendish and induced him to make a deed of settlement of his property under which the Strutts and their children greatly benefited. There is this to be said for the Strutts, that Mr. Cavendish had been and was making ducks and drakes of his property, and if some such settlement had not been made the remnants would almost certainly have been dissipated long before this. If the Strutts had been content with a reasonable recompense for their trouble in saving the plaintiff from his own extravagance and financial incapacity no one would have complained, and the case would never have been heard of but but they were not. Mr. Cavendish did a happy stroke of business for himself when he induced Miss Isabel Jay, the actress, to marry him. He no doubt owes it mainly to her that he has recovered the remnant of his property, and we may reasonably hope that she will be able to keep him from flinging it away.

Clifford's Inn.

Clifford's Inn, practically the last survivor of the old inns of Chancery, fell under the auctioneer's hammer at Tokenhouse Yard yesterday. There was only one bid—of a hundred thousand pounds—and for this sum it was sold—or "given away" as the auctioneer preferred to call it. Some efforts were made by the antiquaries to induce the Government to step in and save it, but they were unavailing, as they were bound to be. Everybody must regret that the few remaining bits of Old London should be so fast disappearing; but it is inevitable. The antiquaries themselves cannot raise the money to buy them up for the nation, and it is only the most interesting, historically and artistically, that the nation or the municipality can fairly be asked to buy up. One of the old houses has some fine carving attributed—as is all wood-carving of his time — to Grinling Gibbons; and this, it was expressly stated, was not included in the sale, having been reserved with a view to its acquirement by the nation. It will, it is to be hoped, find a place in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Moat Mystery.

The Coroner's Jury have to-day found a verdict of "wilful murder" against Dougal in the inquest on the remains discovered at the Moat Farm in Essex and identified to the satisfaction of the jury as those of Miss Holland. The accused man has contented himself at present with a protestation of his innocence, though he could of course have given evidence had he pleased. There are still some gaps in the evidence which a jury in a criminal trial might require to have filled up; and the criminal trial promises to be deeply interesting. Dougal maintained a wonderful composure during the Coroner's enquiry, and was as ready as any one to laugh at amusing points in the evidence.

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H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 16th June.

Before F. S. A. Bourne, Esq. (Acting Chief Justice), and the following jury: Messrs. A. P. Wood, R. C. Fabridge, G. E. Burgoyne, J. Mossa and Simon A. Levy.

Kwan Young-son v. A. R. Leake.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis, with whom was Mr. A. S P. White-Cooper, for the defendant.

Mr. Jones, resuming, said the mutual dealings between the two firms he had mentioned were extremely numerous and money passed freely between them. Plaintiff was given compradore orders to collect from Cornabé, Eckford & Co and had to account to Fergusson & Co. for the proceeds. About May, 1901, a large compradore order for $18 000 odd was sent by Cornabé, Eckford & Co. to Fergusson & Co. in payment of an account. Th's was given to plaintiff to collect and he would say that at first only $12,000 was paid to him on the account. As soon as he got the order he made an entry in his book crediting Fergusson & Co. with the full account of $18,00'. When he failed to get the balance of $6,'00 he complained to Mr. Wake and there were several interviews about the money. At the end of the month plaintiff's books were duly checked and Fergusson & Co. credited with the total amount. The balance was subsequently paid, though just when plaintiff could not say. He himself was not actually paid. It was, however, entered in his books and there was no doubt it was actually paid though he had no recollection of it passing through his hands. The books kept by plaintiff consisted of Chinese books and also of foreign books, one called a bank cash book, the other, a house cash book. The bank cash book was a translation of the Chinese books, kept for the convenience of Fergusson & Co. and the entries were exact copies from the Chinese books. The entries were such as he was directed to make by the foreign accountant of the firm. It might happen as in this case that he would get a compradore order to collect and would be told to place some of it to the bank cash book, and some to the house cash book; and he would do so. He had no knowledge as to what the sums were in respect of, and simply carried out instructions as to what he should do with them. In this case the whole was ordered to be entered in the bank cash book. Matters became worse with Fergusson and Co. and Mr. Wake ultimately became a bankrupt, to whose estate Mr. Leake was appointed receiver. Up to that time plaintiff's books had been regularly checked by the firm accountant and passed as correct. On the bankruptcy, Mr. Leake spoke to plaintiff and on the 26th August the Agreement with him was cancelled by mutual consent. The plaintiff was well secured with the firm, and suggested that with the cancelling of the Agreement his guarantee should also be discharged. Mr. Leake agreed to this and plaintiff came to Shanghai and told Mr. Tong Kid-son, his guarantor, that his guarantee was discharged. He had remained in Chefoo for some weeks after leaving the firm and subsequently came to Shanghai, leaving his family at Chefoo, where he frequently visited them for some months after the cancellation of the Agreement. Nothing was said to him during that time of anything wrong till one day Mr. Leake met him and said "Oh! I have had some trouble with Cornabé, Eckford and Co. about this $6,000." The result was that he asked plaintiff to go to Mr. White-Cooper's office and tell what he knew about the $6,000. Mr. Leake said at that interview that the $6,000 had never been received by Fergusson and Co. Plaintiff said he remembered there had been some trouble about it, but he was sure he had accounted for all the money he had received. Some little time after, he (plaintiff) was sent to Ichang to be Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s agent there. On the 18th July he received a letter from Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper, who stated that they had seen in Messrs. Cornabé, Eckford and Co.'s shroff's book, his (plaintiff's) receipt for the $6,000. They could only assume the money had been received by plaintiff or by someone authorised by him and it had not been accounted for. Proceedings were threatened in the Mixed Court to recover the money. Plaintiff had already handed over his foreign books to Mr. Leake; he had not his Chinese books at Ichang; and except that there had been some trouble the matter was entirely beyond his memory. He had gone to Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper's office at Mr. Leake's request to give such assistance as he could; he had no idea it was alleged that he had not accounted for this money; he was convinced that he had accounted for everything. He replied to that effect and the next he knew was on the arrival at Ichang of a warrant for his arrest, issued by the Shanghai Mixed Court at Mr. Leake's instance and charging him with failure to account for this money. The warrant with an official translation would be put in evidence; at the time of its arrival in Ichang plaintiff was extremely busy in the affairs of Jardine, Matheson and Co. He was staggered by the warrant and went for protection to the British Consul, who could, however, do nothing for him. He was allowed a little time to arrange his business and meantime the whole of Ichang knew that he had been fetched back to Shanghai to answer a charge. He was brought down on the steamer in charge of Court runners. On arrival at Shanghai he was released on bail and sought assistance at Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and McNeill's office. Letters were sent on the 4th and 6th May to Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper asking for the production of the books on which the charges were based. He (Mr. Jones) subsequently accompanied plaintiff to Mr. Leake's office to see the books and only the house cash book was produced. Mr. Leake said he thought it only necessary to produce that one, but on plaintiff asking for the bank cash book, Mr. Leake telegraphed to Chefoo for it. On the 11th May a letter was received from Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper saying that information had been received from Mr. Wake, which completely altered the aspect of the case, and which made it necessary to withdraw the case in the Mixed Court. The letter went on to explain that the mistake had arisen through a confusion in the books and expressed regret at the steps taken. In reply to that, plaintiff's advisers wrote asking if defendant would bear the expenses occasioned by the journey from Ichang and complaining that any proceedings should have been taken there. Official notice had been received in the meantime of the withdrawal of the charge in the Mixed Court. Mr. White-Cooper replied that Mr. Leake would bear the expenses of the journey from Ichang, and added that there was no tribunal at Ichang where the case could have been tried. In a further letter on 15th May, Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper suggested that the entry had been made in the wrong book. A long letter from Mr. Leake was enclosed; it explained how the error had arisen and expressed his regrets to Messrs. Jardine and Co., for any inconvenience caused in bringing their agent from Ichang. On the 16th May they wrote again consenting to the formal cancelling of the warrant in the Mixed Court. In reply plaintiff's advisers wrote stating that he was starting proceedings to recover $6,000 damages, for loss of face, slander, etc., but that the publication of an apology in the native and foreign papers and the payment of that sum would be accepted as compensation, without recourse to the Court. Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper wrote back that the demand was outrageous and plaintiff could commence his action.

Mr. Jones wished to put in a letter from the British Consul at Ichang to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

Objection was taken to the letter as between persons not party to the suit and it was ruled out.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

Mr. B. Giles, the British Assessor at the Mixed Court, said that in the treaty ports of China there were functionaries whose business it was to act as intermediaries between foreigners and the native officials. They did not exist at all the treaty ports, but as a rule they were to be found there. He was acquainted with the rules of the Mixed Court as published in 1869. These were the rules under which the Mixed Court worked at present, with modifications which, while not having been actually put into writing, had been found advisable. He was not referring to the arrangements recently made by the Consuls, but to general usages which had grown up in the Mixed Court and which were not perhaps in accordance with the rules. He could not give a detailed list of them off-hand.

By his Lordship—They had grown up by custom and usage. It was a fact that these rules became more or less obsolete in practice, and the proceedings had to be suited to the order of the day.

Continuing his evidence, the witness said that it was not laid down in the rules of the Mixed Court that costs should be awarded, and according to Chinese rules he did not think that costs ever were awarded. It had been found convenient in the Mixed Court to award costs, and this was done on several occasions. Costs had been awarded recently, during the past year. It was a practice, but it was not always followed out. It was an innovation of the last four or five years, and he did not think it was a practice before that, although he could not make a positive statement on that point.

He recollected the case of Leake against Kwon Yong-son. A letter did come asking for a copy of the warrant, which was sent to his firm. The copy produced was the one. When the application was made by the plaintiff in this matter an investigation of the facts was not made by the witness before writing to the magistrate, and he hesitated at first, before acceding to the application. No sworn statement was made; sworn statements were never made at the Mixed Court. The reason of his hesitancy was that it seemed to him that the matter was outside the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court, as the defendant was in Ichang. He could give the date of the application by reference to the letter from Drummond and White-Cooper. The date was the 17th February of this year. There was no strict distinction in the Mixed Court between civil and criminal cases; a criminal case might end in civil damages being awarded, and a civil case might end as if a criminal case had been instituted. There was no division between the two according to Chinese ideas.

In this case there was the usual formal petition stating the facts of the case and the remedy claimed by the plaintiff. The document produced appeared to be a copy of the petition. He kept the petition for

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some time before sending it to the magistrate. He had several conversations on the subject with Mr. Latter, of Drummond and White-Cooper, and said that he did not consider the matter quite within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. Mr. Latter said that it was very convenient to have the case tried in the Mixed Court in Shanghai, as it was a suitable, central point, and it would be more handy to deal with the case there than in any other Court. Witness, however, would not send in the petition to the magistrate before he had spoken to Mr. Mansfield about it. He discussed it with him, and he seemed to think that there would be no objection to the case being tried in the Mixed Court, although he suggested that some arrangements should be made by the plaintiff with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. as to whether the defendant could be brought down to Shanghai. Witness explained that to Mr. Latter and waited for some time, but he heard nothing more until he received a second letter from Drummond and White-Cooper on the matter. He afterwards arranged with the magistrate to have the case tried at Shanghai in the Mixed Court. (Letters read and handed in to the Court.) He could not remember at the moment whether a similar case, one in which the defendant was residing at another port, had before come within his experience. That was why he consulted Mr. Mansfield. The next he heard about the matter was at Hankow, from Mr. Fraser, the British Consul there. Mr. Fraser told him that Kwon Yong-son had been arrested, and that he had received a communication from Mr. Inglis asking that the man should be released and sent up to Ichang. He had asked if Mr. Inglis would give any security for the amount claimed, and Mr. Inglis had declined to give any such security, threatening to report him to Peking if he did not release Kwon Yong-son and send him back to Ichang. When witness came back to Shanghai he was informed by Mr. Tours that the plaintiff in the Mixed Court had withdrawn his suit entirely. He had nothing more to do with it after that, as it was all finished so far as he was concerned.

The Consul at Ichang was Mr. Bennett, but he could not swear that the signature shown him was his.

Mr. Ellis—There is no strict distinction between criminal and civil proceedings according to the Chinese idea?—No, there is not.

But there is and can be a distinction made?—How do you mean a distinction can be made?

As to whether you are making an application with regard to either a civil or a criminal matter?—No, I would not say that. Of course there are some cases the nature of which compels you to ask for damages, and other cases where you ask for punishment, but the Chinese make no strict distinction.

Suppose you claim for money which the Chinaman owes you?—That would be known as a civil case, but I doubt whether the Chinese magistrate would understand the distinction.

So far as you are concerned you would call it a civil case?—Yes.

In this particular case did you treat it as purely a civil matter?—I treated it as what we call in the Mixed Court a civil case.

Do you recollect, Mr. Giles, Mr. Latter and Mr. White-Cooper calling on you and showing you replies to letters from Messrs. Cornabé and Co. showing their position in this matter?—I recollect such letters being shown to me.

Do you recollect how Mr. White-Cooper explained that it was a case in which the plaintiff had not received the money, while Messrs. Cornabé and Co. said that they could prove it, and that the only way to settle the matter was to bring the parties face to face, and let them fight it out in the Mixed Court?—Yes, that was the substance of it.

His Lordship—It was, I think, Mr. White-Cooper and Mr. Latter?—Yes.

Mr. Ellis—Did you have any interviews with Jardine, Matheson and Co. before sending to the Mixed Court magistrate? No, I was giving the plaintiff time to arrange with Jardine, Matheson and Co. if he wished to do so; it was no business of mine.

Of course, if Mr. Inglis had consented to stand security for the firm's compradore in Hankow there would have been no difficulty about his release in Hankow?—If Mr. Inglis had borne security he would never have been brought down to Hankow; he would have been released.

What did Mr. Inglis say he would do?—That if Mr. Fraser did not release the man and send him to Ichang he would report him to Peking.

Mr. Jones—Do you know whether security was offered by any one?—I have no knowledge of it, but I presume none was offered, because if any reasonable man had offered security there would have been no necessity to bring him down.

And to whom would that security be offered to?—The security would have been offered to the plaintiff.

Can you recollect a case in Shanghai where a foreigner's guarantee has been accepted for a Chinese?—I can recollect a good many cases where foreigners' guarantees have been accepted. We have them pretty frequently.

Mr. Ellis—I think you said you did not recollect any other case where a man has been brought down from a place outside Shanghai?—I did not say that, but a personal resident of an outport, that is within my own experience. He can be brought back to Shanghai, but I do not know of a resident in another port being brought down here.

W. M. Hewlett, of the British Consular service in China, testified on oath to the correctness of the Chinese translation of the documents.

Kwon Yong-son, the plaintiff, said that he was the agent of Jardine, Matheson and Co. at Ichang. He was a Christian and his family had been Christian for three generations. He was born in Hongkong and studied in Hongkong School. On the 20th March, 1901, he went to Chefoo and joined the firm of Fergusson and Co. as a compradore, serving in that capacity from the 1st April to the 22nd August. He signed an agreement with the firm, which he identified in the document produced. (Agreement read and handed in.) His duties were to collect money for the firm, and to buy and sell with the Chinese. His account books were kept in Chinese and English, the English books for the convenience of his employers, which were checked every few days. The agreement he had with the firm was cancelled by mutual agreement when Mr. Leake was appointed official receiver. That was on the 22nd August; his pay ceased on that date. He entered up his account books and sent them to Mr. Wake and Mr. Leake. Mr. Wake and Mr. Leake went through all his accounts; they were quite in order. Then he resigned and asked for the return of his bond of security. He was informed that this bond was in the hands of Mr Tong Kid-son, and that Mr. Leake would write to him, and it would then be returned to witness. He made a stop of four weeks' time in Chefoo, and then came down to Shanghai and joined Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s compradore office. Mr. Leake did not ask him any other information about his accounts before he came down from Chefoo. He was in the compradore's office nine months. He visited Chefoo during that time Mr. Leake came to see him in his office, but he could not remember the date. About March he saw him a second time, and in June Mr. Leake called upon him and asked him to go round to see Mr. White-Cooper about $6,000 which Cornabé and Co. had not paid to Fergusson and Co. The witness, saying that he had nothing to do with the Company now, consented to go. Mr. White-Cooper spoke to him about a compradore order of $18,000 saying that $6,000 had never been paid. Witness said he remembered something about the order but could not be sure about it. He remembered that the total amount was not paid at one time when he gave the order to his shroff for collection, but that $6,000 was left unpaid. He told Mr. White-Cooper that this would be paid after a time. Mr. White-Cooper told him that there was no entry of this payment in the books. That ended the conversation. Before leaving Shanghai for Ichang he did not see either Mr. White-Cooper or Mr. Leake. He received one letter (read). He wrote a letter to Tong Kid-son about this matter asking him to arrange things; he understood that Tong Kid-son had seen Mr. White Cooper about it. The warrant arrived on the 18th April for his arrest on a charge of appropriating $6,000. He asked the Consul for protection, and wrote to his head firm for instructions before leaving the port. The runners were there for his arrest; they walked in front of his house and watched his movements. He was well-known in Ichang, where he had a lot of work to do He left Ichang on the 24th April, and at Hankow was transhipped to another steamer for Shanghai. After being released in Shanghai he explained his case to Mr. Inglis, and then saw Counsel. He had been put to great expense owing to this case against him; he roughly estimated it to be $400.

(To be continued.)

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 10th of June, 1903, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (*Chairman*), A. W. Burkill, H DeGray, C. Montague Ede, S. A. Hardoon, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Electricity Department—Meter Testing.—Upon the recommendation of the Engineer, the Council sanctions a charge of Tls. 5 being made for meter inspection on the understanding that every consumer is allowed one such inspection per annum free of charge.

Do., Motors.—The Engineer's proposals that motors for power purposes be hired out to the public in the same manner as electrical fans, are approved.

Road Extensions, Eastern District.—It is decided to proceed with the acquisition of land for extensions Nos. 28 and 38, the former lying on the near bank of the Yangtze, 00 Creek for a distance of about one mile from the river, and the latter being a continuation of Ward Road as far as that creek. By this step will be provided a good country road available for the recreation, etc. of the residents in this district.

Bubbling Well Police Station.—The tender of Chun Sung-kee for the construction of this building is accepted at a cost of Tls. 23,950, the total cost including water supply, drainage and lighting, amounting to Tls. 26,500, as against a Budget appropriation of Tls 18,000. It is explained that the appropriation in question was made upon rough estimates supplied last year before preparation of the plans.

American Garbage Carts.—The Engineer reports that these vehicles have proved

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unsuited for the work for which they were intended, and his recommendation that they be converted to water carts at a cost of Tls 350 is approved.

Yingchiao Quarry.—The Council sanctions expenditure for construction of a summer bungalow for the Overseer and his family at the Quarry, in accordance with the plans recently submitted by the Engineer.

Volunteers.—The Major Commanding submits for renewal the Commission of Captain and Adjutant Wedemeyer, which is approved.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes :—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 6th June, 1903.

Offences	No. of Apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	117
Burglary	2
Breach of Garbage Regulation	2
Cutting and Wounding	2
Furious Riding and/or Driving	2
Gambling	1
Kidnapping	8
Larceny from persons	1
,, ,, Dwellings, etc., ...	48
Miscellaneous Cases	477
Riesha Licenses suspended	235
,, ,, confiscated	371
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended ...	108
Beggars, Hawkers, and Ragpickers ...	534
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,908
Chinese dead bodies found in streets.	8
Stray dogs captured	34
Stray dogs shot.....	18

A. M. Boisragon, Capt.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Engineer's Report For May.

Municipal Buildings and Properties.

The works in progress are:—New Gaol, Ward Road; Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Scott Road; Additions to the Hongkew Truck House; New Green-houses in the Reserve Garden: Market sheds in Elgin Road.

The tender of Wong Fah-kee amounting to Tls. 36,700 has been accepted for the erection of the new Chinese Public School, and the work will be commenced immediately.

Streets.

Negotiations have taken place with regard to the following :—

Road Widenings.

Kansuh Road, unregistered land adjoining Haining Road, North Szechuen Road, B. C. Lot 1,774, Boone Road, north side south of Cadastral Lot 297.

Road Extensions.

No. 27, Northern, B. C. Lot 2,897; Haining Road, B. C. Lot 4,194; Kiaochiao Road, B. C. Lot 2,995; Nos. 19 and 35, Western District, B. C. Lot 1,393; No. 19, Western District, B. C. Lot 2,541; Ward Road, B. C. Lot 4,062.

Works Completed on Road Extensions.

Works have been completed on Burkill Road, Chungking Road, Taku Road, Wei-hai-wei Road, Ferry Road, Road Extensions Nos. 19 and 38, Western District, Soochow Road, Central District, Haining, North Chekiang, Kansuh and Elgin Roads, Northern District, Kweuming, Muirhead and Wayside Roads, Eastern District, as shown by the following table :—

Totals.	Outside Roads	Eastern.	Northern.	Central.	Western.	Districts.		
153	...	153	...	...	...	ft. run	2' 3" × 1' 6" Sewers.	Drainage.
310	—	—	310	...	...	ft. run	12" Sewers.	
46	...	...	31	12	3	No.	Street Gullies.	
2,045	...	...	2,045	...	...	ft. run	Raising.	
2,728	...	...	1,643	594	491	ft. run	Bricking.	
2,075	...	69	...	...	2,006	ft. run	Metalling.	
481	...	...	141	340	...	ft. run	Kerb and Channel Laid.	
599	...	...	...	...	599	ft. run	Concrete Paving Laid.	
2,803	...	...	...	...	2,803	ft. run	Chip Paved Margins Laid	
643	...	...	...	...	643	ft. run	Chip Paved Carriageways Laid.	
356	...	...	...	...	356	ft. run	Foochow Pole Railings Erected.	

Works Completed on Existing Roads.

The following table shows lengths of sewers with necessary manholes and gullis laid, new street gullies laid in place of old defective ones, lengths of new pavements and kerb and channel laid and roads metalled, etc., etc., during the month :—

Totals.	Eastern.	Northern.	Central.	Western.	Districts.		
296	24	...	272	...	ft. run	2' 3" × 1' 6" Sewers.	Drainage.
1,019	...	...	1,019	...	ft. run	1' 6" × 1' 0" Sewers.	
164	...	...	164	...	ft. run	6" Drains.	
17	...	...	14	3	No.	New Street Gullies in Place of Defective ones.	
743	...	...	265	478	ft. run	Concrete Pavements.	
660	...	...	60	600	ft. run	Chip paved footways laid.	
1,390	...	...	620	770	ft. run	Chip paved carriageways laid.	
120	...	...	...	120	ft. run	Kerb and Channel laid.	
2,574	...	200	390	1,984	ft. run	Metalling.	

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. A clear and health complexion produced by using Rowland's Kalydor, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arrays the necks, hands and arms in matchless whiteness unobtainable by any other means. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous imitations.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

6,181 cartloads of garbage were collected, being a decrease of 1,724 cartloads over the corresponding month of last year. The creeks and river have been patrolled and the Garbage Receiving Stations visited three times during the month.

Quarry.

1,036 tons of road materials have been received during the month from the Council's Quarry.

The creek to the North of the Quarry property is being deepened and widened in order to allow large boats to enter the Quarry Creek at all seasons.

Concrete Ware.

The following concrete ware has been made at the Council's Depots during the month :—

Hongkew Depot .....9,809 pieces.	
Sinza Road Depot ..... 60 pieces.	
	9,869 pieces.

Creeks and River.

1,275 tons of mud have been removed from the Defence Creek. 225 feet of concrete bunding has been constructed on the south bank of the Soochow Creek, between Thibet Road and Chekiang Road.

Parks and Open Spaces.

1,000 bedding plants have been planted in the Public Gardens and 2,400 flowering plants at the Cemetery and Nursing Home. 500 young trees have been transplanted in the new nursery at Hungjao.

The thirty-first Flower Show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society was held at the Town Hall on the 25th inst.; 131 first prizes were awarded.

New Buildings.

Plans have been approved by the Council for the erection of 409 buildings made up as follows :—

Western District 112	
Central ,, ... 72	
Northern ,, ...145	
Eastern ,, ... 80	
Total 409	

The following table shows lengths of drains, etc. of various sizes laid on private property by the Department during the month:—

Districts.	9" Pipe Drains.	6" Pipe Drains.	4" Pipe Drains.	Manholes.	Yard Gullies.
	ft. run	ft. run	ft. run	No.	No.
Western.....	376	4,158	1,614	82	318
Central		248	2	18	...
Northern.....	72	478	214	22	32
Eastern...	36	156	106	7	9
Totals..	484	5,040	1,954	129	359

Cadastral Office.

91 official measurements of new land lots have been attended to during the month and 57 reports as to boundary stones have been made to the various Consulates.

Survey Work.

Surveys of several road widenings and road extensions in the Northern, Eastern and Western Districts. The survey of the Central District is being proceeded with.

Miscellaneous.

The average number of labourers employed during the month exclusive of contract work has been 2,569 as against 2,516 during May, 1902.

Charles Mayne,
Engineer and Surveyor.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 8	Montcalm	Fr cru				June —		
" 9	Kiangteen	Chi str	1471	Edgren	Ningpo	... 8	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Ningpo & W'chow	... 6	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Hsinyn	Chi str	1127	Blethen	Tientsin	... 6	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Haeshin	Chi str	755	Lowe	Foochow	... 7	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Kiangyu	Chi str	1470	Pratt	Hankow	... 6	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Changon	Br str	789	Newall	Hankow	... 6	do	Greaves & Co
" 9	Shengking	Br str	1034	Dewar	W'wei, C'foo, T'in	... 5	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Tamsui	Br str	919	Eedy	H'kong v. Ningpo	... 3	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Oopack	Br str	2517	Barber	Hongkong	... 5	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow	... 6	do	Geo. McBain
" 9	Feiching	Chi str	980	Spear	Taku & Chefoo	... 7	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 9	Saint Bede	Br str	2288	Harkey	New York	... —	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 9	Roanoke	Am s.v.	3347	Ansbery	New York	... —	Petroleum	Standard Oil Co
" 9	City of Peking	Am str	3129	Robinson	Hongkong	... —	General	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 9	Meian	Am str	761	Johns	Hankow	... —		Standard Oil Co
" 9	Hyson	Br str	4232	Davies	Japan	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 9	Hermes	Nor str	849	Jensen	Freemantle	... —		
" 9	Vorwaerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	Kiaochow	... —	do	Melchers & Co
" 9	Océanien	Fr str	2081	Guines	Japan	... —	do	Messageries Maritimes
" 9	Helios	Nor str	833	Eitrem	Moji	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 9	Algerine	HM slp	1050	Carey		... —		
" 10	Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	... 9	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Taksang	Br str	977	Baker	Swatow	... 7	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 10	Taiwan	Br str	1109	Harder	Swatow	... 7	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 10	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow	... 7	do	Melchers & Co
" 10	Hakuai Maru	Jap str	1434	Tsuji	Japan	... —	Mails, &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 10	Nippon Maru	Jap str	3437	Greene	Nagasaki, etc	... 8	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 10	Atagosan Maru	Jap str	1267	Yazawa	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 10	Bintang	Dan str	869	Jensen	Moji	... —	do	East Asiatic Co
" 10	Glenfarg	Br str	2359	Holman	Shimonoseki	... —	General	McGregor Bros. & Gow
" 10	Nurnberg	Ger str	2663	Ammon	Hongkong	... —	do	Siemssen & Co
" 10	Liu Hsing	Chi r-c	1500	Myhre	Cruise	... —		Customs
" 10	Olympia	Am str	1671	Truebridge	Tacoma	... —	do	Dodwell & Co., Ld
" 10	Strassburg	Ger str	3206	Madsen	Moji	... —	do	Carlowitz & Co
" 10	Nonni	Russ str	2360	Vorontzofft	Nagasaki	... —	Coal	Ch. Eastern Railway Co.
" 10	Décidée	Fr g-b	645	Lung	Hongkong	... —		
" 10	Miyako	Jap cru		Kobashi	Sasebo	... —		
" 11	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	... 10	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Kungping	Chi str	1421	Symons	Tangku	... 8	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Hsinchi	Chi str	1385	Klopfer	Tangku & Chefoo	... 8	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 11	Sniwo	Br str	1931	Hogg	Hankow	... 8	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 11	Ella	Br str	519	George	Hankow	... 8	do	Greaves & Co
" 11	Esang	Br str	1137	Roope	Swatow	... 8	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 11	Ch. Tiberghien	Fr str	2750	Le Roy	Kobe	... —	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
" 11	Euping	Br str	1052	Gray	Tientsin	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g. Co
" 11	Tosa Maru	Jap str	610	Christiansen	Japan	... —	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 11	AkunouraMaru	Jap str	106	Ochi	Moji	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 11	Halvard				Penang	... —		
" 12	Nganking	Br str	719	Phillips	Hankow	... 9	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Foochow	Br str	1253	Smale	Hakodate	... 6	Seaweed	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Pekin	Br str	2246	Sparke	Ningpo	... 6	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 12	Yiksang	Br str	1236	Bowker	Hongkong	... 9	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow	... 9	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 12	Mongolia	Russ str	1627	Padalka	Port Arthur	... —	do	Chi. Eastern Railway Co
" 12	Argun	Russ str	1597	Botter	Port Arthur	... —	do	Chinese Eastern Rail. Co.
" 12	Loongmoon	Ger str	1245	Schulz	Hongkong	... —	do	Siemssen & Co
" 12	Indrawadi	Br str	3369	Conby	New York	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 12	Calabria							
" 12	Meian	Am str	461	Johns	Hankow	... —	General	Standard Oil Co
" 13	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Schierhorst	Hankow	... 10	do	Melchers & Co
" 13	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow	... 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Yushun	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Tangku & Chefoo	... 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Wuhu	Br str	1250	Stringer	Hongkong	... 9	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Tachang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow	... 10	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 13	Hunan	Br str	1143	Frazier	Hongkong	... 10	Coal	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Bygdo	Nor str	772	Carlsen	Moji	... —		Mollier Brothers
" 13	Else	Ger str	905	Ricke	Iloilo	... —	General	
" 13	Peiping	Chi str	326	Taggart	Tientsin	... —	Mails, etc	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 13	Em. of India	Br str	3003	Marshall	Vancouver	May 25	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	J. Diederichsen	Ger str	623	Ohlsen	Chefoo	June —		Diederichsen, Jebsen & Co
" 14	Pekin	Br str	2236	Sparke	Ningpo	... 14	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Kwanglee	Chi str	1468	Lincoln	Hongkong	... 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Gray	Hankow	... 11	do	Greaves & Co.
" 14	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Mahon	Hankow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 14	Sual	Br str	663	Scott	Harrow	... —	do	Geo. McBain
" 14	Knivsberg	Ger str	646	Kayser	Kiaochow	... —	do	Melchers & Co
" 14	Glenlochy	Br str	2997	Stallard	Japan	... —	do	McGregor Bros. & Gow
" 14	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Tsumura	Moji	... —	Coal	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
" 14	ChiwyetsuMaru	Jap str	742	Saburi	Moji	... —	do	Moller Brothers
" 14	Ceillon				New York	... —	Petroleum	Standard Oil Co
" 14	Rambler	HM g.b	710	Leake		... —		
" 14	Canton	Br str	2164	Lockstone	Kobe, &c	... —	General	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 15	Teenkai	Br str	3016	Harris	Singapore	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Kwangping	Chi str	1243	Blake	Tientsin	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co
" 15	Lienshing	Br str	1049	Young	Kow, C'foo, T'sin	... 13	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 15	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow	... 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Kwangchi	Chi str	316	Gordon	Tientsin	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 15	Suian	Ger str	1145	Fuhlers	Hankow	... 15	do	Arnold, Karberg & Co
" 15	Alacrity	HM. d-v	15 0	Brock	Weihaiwei	... —		
" 15	Ichang	Br str	1240	Jones	Hongkong	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Antenor	Br str	3563	Williams	Japan	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Feechiu	Chtel str	642	Chinese	Chinkiang	... —		Chinese Telegraph Co

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DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
June	8 Sado Maru	Jap str	3858	Parsons	Marseilles, etc	General	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
,,	9 Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Johnston	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	9 Talee Maru	Jap str	1513	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
,,	9 Paohua	Br str	436	Kabelitz	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
,,	9 Kashing	Br str	1158	Mackenzie	Weihaiwei, T'sin	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	9 Meifoo	Chi str	1321	Stewart	Hongkong & C'ton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	9 Hoihow	Br str	896	Tuebbeu	Chefoo & N'wang	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	9 Chefoo	Br str	684	Elliot	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	9 Lyeemoon	Ger str	283	Lehmann	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen & Co
,,	9 Amigo	Ger str	822	Hansen	Manila	do	Moller Brothers
,,	9 Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	9 Anping	Chi str	1159	Richards	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	10 Yuenwo	Br str	1331	Flagg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	10 Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
,,	10 Hangsang	Br str	1356	Wilde	S'tow, H'kg, C'ton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	10 Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Amoy	do	C M. S. N. Co
,,	10 Haean	Chi str	837	Wallace	Chefoo & N'wang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	10 Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	Kiaochow	do	Melchers & Co.
,,	10 Olympia	Am str	1739	Truebridge	Hongkong	Original	Dodwell & Co., Ld
,,	10 Tamsui	Br str	919	Eedy	Chefoo	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
,,	10 Fujisan Maru	Jap str	1267	Hori	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
,,	10 City of Peking	Am str	3129	Robinson	S. Fcisco v. Japan	Mails, etc	Fearon, Daniel & Co
,,	10 Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	General	Butterfield & Swire
,,	10 Hsiping	Br str	1268	Macfarlane	C'wangtao & T'sin	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
,,	11 Poyang	Br str	1892	Vallack	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	11 Hsinyu	Chi str	1027	Blethen	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	11 Nippon Maru	Jap str	3437	Greene	Hongkong	Original	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
,,	11 Nor	Nor str	930	Theisen	Japan	Ballast	Moller Brothers
,,	11 Taksang	Br str	979	Baker	Wuhu	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	11 Lombardia	Ital cru	2380	Boet			
,,	11 Pompey	US tran	785				
,,	11 Monterey	US mon	409	Beehler			
,,	11 Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	General	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	11 Taisang	Br str	1544	Bradley	Japan	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	12 Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow & Ports	General	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	12 Changon	Br str	789	Newal	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
,,	12 W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
,,	12 Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
,,	12 Haeshin	Chi str	755	Lowe	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	12 Foochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	N'po & Wenchow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	12 Feichung	Chi str	980	Spear	Tientsin	Rice	C M. S. N. Co
,,	12 Océanien	Fr str	2081	Guinos	Marseilles	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
,,	12 Kingsing	Br str	123	Purkis	Wuhu	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	12 Tweed	HM g-b	363	Forbes			
,,	12 Espiegle	HM. g-b	1070	Barton			
,,	12 Oopack	Br str	2517	Barber	Japan	General	Butterfield & Swire
,,	12 Hyson	Br str	4232	Davies	Liverpool	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	12 Vorwaerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	K'chow C'foo, T'in	do	Melchers & Co
,,	12 Wenchow	Br str	560	Hunter	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	12 Kwangtah	Chi str	1461	Lunt	H'kong, & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	12 Shengking	Br str	1031	Dewar	W'ei, Ch, & T'tsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	12 Helios	Nor str	833	Eitrem	Japan	Alum	M. B. Kaisha
,,	12 Vicksburg	U.S. cru	1000	Barry			
,,	12 Esang	Br str	1127	Roope	Wuhu		Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	12 Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	General	Butterfield & Swire
,,	13 Suiwo	Br str	1931	Hogg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	13 Tatung Maru	Jap str	1319	Yebiko	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
,,	13 Taishun	Chi str	1216	Jamieson	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	13 Taiwan	Br str	1109	Harder	A'y S'tw, H'k, C'n	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	13 Tosa Maru	Jap str	3610	Christiansen	Sydney v. H'kong	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
,,	13 Takachiho	Jap cru	3700				
,,	13 Atagosan Maru	Jap str	1267	Yasawa	Japan	Ballast	M. B. Kaisha
,,	13 Bintang	Dan str	869	Jensen	Hankow	do	East-Asiatic Co
,,	13 Daiya Maru	Jap str	1733	Yoshida	Japan	do	Mitsu Bishi Co
,,	13 Miyako	Jap cru		Kobashi			
,,	13 Hakuai Maru	Jap str	1434	Tsuji	Japan	Mails, &c	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
,,	13 Macduff	Br str	1882	Clegg	Japan	General	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
,,	13 Nonni	Russ str	1360	Vorontzoff	Corea & V'stock	do	Ch. Eastern Railway Co
,,	13 Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Edgren	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	13 Emp. of India	Br str	3003	Marshall	Hongkong	Original	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	13 Saint Bede	Br str	2288	Hartley	Chefoo	Kerosene Oil	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
,,	14 Ngankin	Br str	1719	Newcomb	Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield & Swire
,,	14 Ella	Br str	519	George	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
,,	14 Haeting	Chi str	1124	Paramore	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	14 Hsinchi	Br str	1387	Klopfer	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	14 Indrawadi	Br str	5369	Conby	Japan	Original	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,,	14 Akunoura Maru	Jap str	1065	Ochi	Japan	Ballast	Mitsui Bishi Co
,,	14 Kungping	Chi str	1742	Symons	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	14 Mongolia	Russ str	1627	Podalka	Dalny	General	Ch. Eastern Railway Co
,,	14 Nurnberg	Ger str	2663	Faburg	Japan	do	Siemssen & Co
,,	14 Wuhu	Br str	1227	Stringer	Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
,,	14 Tungchow	Br str	952	Dewar	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	Butterfield & Swire
,,	15 Kiangyu	Chi str	1490	Blethen	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,,	15 Suitai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
,,	15 Strassburg	Ger str	3266	Madsen	Havre, etc.	do	Carlowitz & Co
,,	15 Tiger	Ger g-b	990	von Plateu			
,,	15 Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
,,	15 Bygdo	Nor str	772	Carlsen	Japan	Ballast	Moller Brothers

Edited by R. W. Little. *Printed and Published at the* North-China Daily News Office, *Shanghai.*

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